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FERRY'S



*"Let the
Good Earth Produce"*

FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.
Detroit
San Francisco



The Ferry Gardener Says:

Plant a garden of your own for . . .

super-fresh vegetables

abundant flowers, beautiful and fragrant

healthful exercise

the joy of watching things grow

a delightful hobby

You can have a *better* garden with FERRY'S SEEDS. Select them from your dealer's display.

Listed in this Guide are annual flowers suitable for many locations—poor soil, dry soil, and semi-shade, for example, as well as rich soil and full sunshine.

Extend your sweet corn eating time by putting in several plantings of your favorite variety one to two weeks apart.

Plan a border of long-blooming annuals that will furnish lots of cut flowers with plenty left on the plants for dooryard charm.

Get after destructive insects with an effective dust or spray as soon as the pests show up. Don't wait until they've had a good meal off the tender young plants.

Sow seed of perennials at the same time as annuals. An early start gives the plants a chance to become strong and healthy for bloom the next year.

Now that peace-time gardens are under way again, select a few of the newer varieties of vegetables and flowers to grow along with old standbys.

Always thin young plants to the distances recommended on the seed packets. You'll be more than repaid for your efforts in better vegetables and more abundant flowers.

Start tomato seed indoors about a month before time to set the plants in the open ground. That's one of the best ways to make sure of getting your favorite variety.

BOOKLET CUPBOARD

Home gardeners! These folders are yours for the asking. You will find many valuable suggestions to help you grow vegetables and flowers successfully:

Flower Gardens—Old Fashioned and New
How Do Your Onions Grow?
Grow Lettuce Successfully
You, Too, Can Grow Fine Tomatoes
Rock Garden Plants from Seed
Grow Perennials from Seed
Let's Have a Beautiful Lawn

Old-time Herbs for Modern Gardens
Quick-growing Vines for Beauty and Use
How to Store Vegetables for Winter
Flower Garden Recipes (14 Groupings of Annuals for Borders)
21 Ways to Enjoy the Vegetables You Grow
Make the Most of Your Vegetable Garden

FERRY-MORSE Flower and Vegetable Seeds are listed alphabetically on inside pages of this Guide. All available varieties can be secured through your dealer. He will be glad to get special items for you.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or bulbs we sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seeds or bulbs.

F E R R Y - M O R S E S E E D C O .
Detroit 31, Michigan • San Francisco 24, California

For More Than 90 Years

Ferry-Morse Seed Co. have devoted all their skill, experience, and facilities toward but one objective . . .

BETTER Vegetable and Flower Seeds

HERE ARE A FEW EXAMPLES:



Carrot trial at Oakview, Michigan. Roots are being selected, weighed, and measured for uniformity of size, shape, interior color, and other characteristics

← Ferry-Morse maintain trial grounds in California, Idaho, and Michigan to determine accurately the quality of the seeds they offer to the public. Many thousand trials are made annually.



A Ferry-Morse crop of petunia growing for seed in a carefully chosen California location



A corner of Ferry-Morse Seed Co.'s San Francisco seed testing laboratory

← In addition to outdoor and greenhouse trials to determine quality, thorough testing is carried on continuously in indoor laboratories to make as sure as possible that FERRY'S SEEDS will germinate well. From 50,000 to 100,000 tests are made every year.

On the Cover

A gorgeous field of Cuthbertson Sweet Peas growing for seed for your garden. The variety is Coline. The man in the picture is Frank G. Cuthbertson, Vice President in charge of Ferry-Morse Seed Co.'s seed breeding activities. This new heat-resistant type of a well-loved flower is his development.

Garden Success Begins with Good Seed, Proper Planting, and Care

★ Preparing the Soil

A rich sandy loam is well adapted to gardening. Other kinds of soil are suitable, but stiff clays need plenty of fibrous material and must be thoroughly broken up. Sandy soils generally need additional fertilizing.

For general use, where well-rotted stable manure is not available, a commercial fertilizer containing 4 per cent nitrates, 12 per cent phosphate, and 4 to 6 per cent potash is usually best. Apply at the rate of about 4 pounds to the square rod (16½ ft. x 16½ ft.).



When the garden soil is slightly moist and crumbly in your hand, it is in good working condition

Work the soil deeply and make the top 3 or 4 inches as fine and loose as possible. Much weed killing can be done by hoeing or raking just before planting. Do not work clay soils when they are wet enough to stick to rake or hoe.

★ Planting

At time of planting seed in the open ground, the soil should be moist but never wet, when avoidable. To retain moisture after planting, cover seed immediately with fine, freshly prepared earth and press it down firmly and smoothly. This firming of the soil brings the particles of earth into close contact with seeds, prevents drying out, and facilitates growth.



Plant from the Ferry packet by tapping gently with the forefinger; it helps distribute the seeds evenly in the row

Plant at a time when the atmospheric and soil temperatures are most favorable for germination of the kind of seed to be sown. The best temperature for each kind may be learned from study of our cultural directions and zonal charts and by inquiring of successful gardeners in your neighborhood.

The proper depth for covering seed varies with the different kinds of seeds and conditions of soil. This can be learned best through practical experience.

When planting seed, the soil must be loose and soft so that the tender stems of seedlings can easily push through, and the young roots quickly find plant food. This is usually secured by careful preparation of the soil and by not planting fine seeds when the ground is wet.

★ Cultivating

Stirring the surface soil during the period of growth kills weeds, loosens the ground so as to encourage root development, allows air to enter, and helps to conserve moisture. Cultivation may be deep at first, but as the plants grow it should be more shallow to avoid injury to the roots.

★ Watering

When plants need artificial watering, the best hours of the day for it are early morning or evening. The roots, however, may be watered at any time. One good soaking is better than many light sprinklings.

★ Starting Plants Indoors

Seedling plants may be grown successfully in spring in shallow boxes of soil placed in south or east windows. The preparation of the seed box is simple but it needs care. Whether it is a cigar box or larger "flat," holes should be bored in the bottom—about six inches apart in larger boxes and about three inches apart in one of cigar box size. Over the bottom of the box spread pieces of broken flower pots or crockery, or small pebbles, then coarser soil, and last of all finely sifted garden soil, or a mixture of builders' sand and fine soil.

Firm the soil and sow the seed thinly in rows. The general rule for depth of planting is about four times the diameter of the seed. Thin sowing is economy. The tiny plants crowd each other when planted too thickly.

Cover the seed box with a damp cloth or paper until germination starts and place a pane of glass



Fill a shallow box or flat with fine soil or builders' sand and soil. Make shallow depressions with a straight-edged flat stick. Scatter the seed from the packet . . . not too thickly. Cover with soil and tamp down with the flat of the hand or a smooth board

over the top. Remove the paper or cloth as soon as the first sprouts break through the soil. Wipe off the glass when water collects on it from evaporation. This will prevent moisture from dripping on the little plants and perhaps causing "damping off."

During the day prop up one edge of the glass covering for ventilation.

Keep the seed box moist but not wet or water-logged. The best way to water is from beneath by setting the seed box in a pan of water or in shallow water in a sink.

When seedlings are two or three inches high, they are ready to be transplanted, either to individual pots or out-of-doors.

★ Transplanting

Proper methods in setting the young plants outdoors are just as important as good care while getting them started indoors.

1. It is a good plan to harden the young plants to outdoor conditions by setting the boxes outside in good weather for several days before transplanting.

2. Either choose a day that is cool and cloudy, or do the transplanting in the afternoon.

3. Water the plants well before disturbing them.

4. Avoid injury to the roots in taking up the plants, and if possible keep a ball of earth around them until they are set in the open.

5. Water the soil before and after setting the plants. If the soil is very dry, partly fill each hole with water before setting the plants.

6. Firm the soil around the roots of the plants so that they can take hold securely.

7. The plants will get a quicker and better start if they are shaded from the direct rays of the sun for a few days after transplanting.



When seedlings are large enough to set out in the open ground, dig a hole large enough and deep enough to receive the roots of the plant without crowding. Fill the hole about half full of water before setting the plant.

Firm the soil around the roots

★ Keeping the Garden Healthy

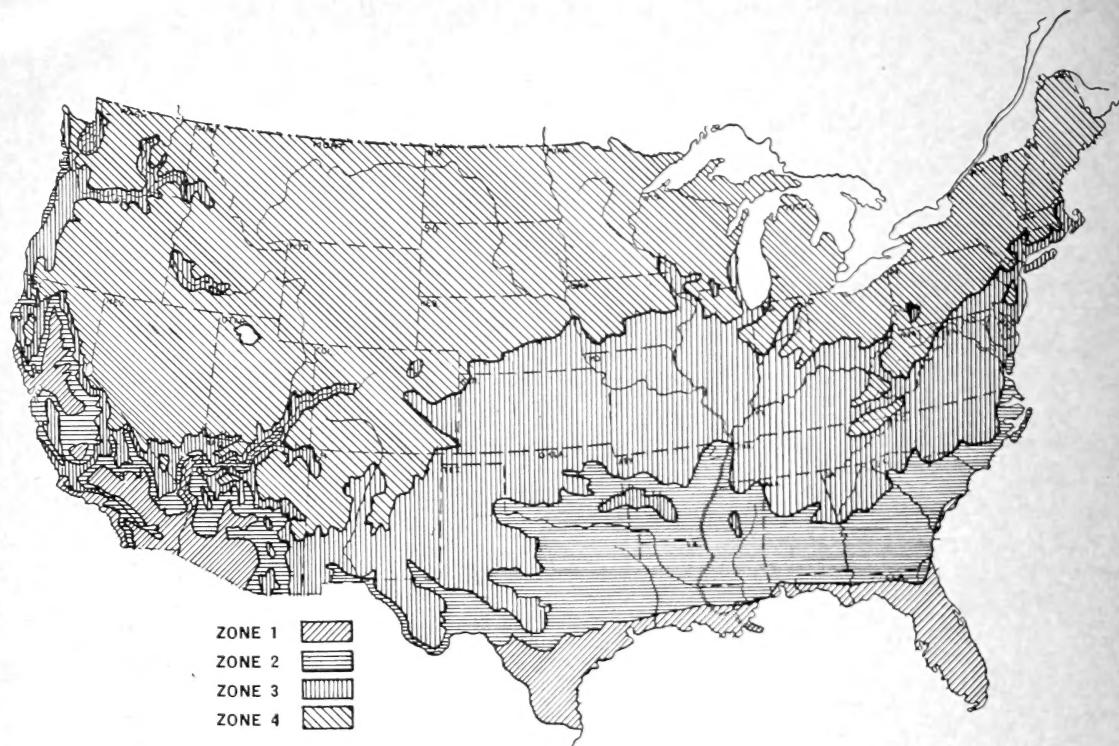
1. Spray and dust with reliable insecticides as soon as there is the least suspicion that insect pests may be at hand. Do not give them a chance to get a foothold. "An ounce of prevention . . ." is a safe maxim to follow.

2. In fall, remove and burn all rubbish in the garden. Many insect eggs may thus be destroyed that would otherwise be harbored over winter.

3. If you have had unsatisfactory results because of certain plant diseases, try some of the new strains of flowers and vegetables that are resistant to disease. You will find many disease-resistant strains listed in this Guide.

When to Plant Your Vegetables

Seasonal Zones Compiled from the U. S. Department of Agriculture Records,
Based on the Average Date of the Last Killing Frost in Spring



To determine the approximate planting dates for your section of the country, first find on the map the zone in which you are located. Then, in the column under the zone number you will find the months in which the various vegetables and flowers may be planted in your section.

	PAGE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4		PAGE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4
Artichoke.....	30	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-May	.....	.....	Kale.....	37	Feb.-June	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June
Asparagus.....	30	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Kohl Rabi.....	37	Mar.-June	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Beans.....	30	Apr.-Aug.	Apr.-June	May-June	May-June	Leek.....	37	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Beet.....	32	Jan.-Dec.	Feb.-Oct.	Mar.-July	Apr.-July	Lettuce.....	37	Jan.-Dec.	Aug.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Broccoli, Heading	32	July-Oct.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Melon, Musk.....	38	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Broccoli, Sprout.....	32	Feb.-June	Feb.-June	Mar.-July	Apr.-July	Melon, Water.....	39	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Brussels Sprouts.....	32	Feb.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mustard.....	39	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	May-July
Cabbage, Spring.....	32	Jan.-Mar.	Jan.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Okra.....	39	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Cabbage, Fall.....	33	June-Aug.	June-Aug.	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Onion.....	39	Dec.-Mar.	Dec.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-June
Cardoon.....	33	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	.....	.....	Parsley.....	40	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-June	Feb.-June	Mar.-June
Carrot.....	33	Jan.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Parsnip.....	40	Mar.-June	Feb.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Cauliflower, Spring.....	34	Feb.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Peas.....	41	Jan.-May	Jan.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-June
Cauliflower, Fall.....	34	May-July	June-Aug.	May-June	May-June	Pepper.....	42	Feb.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Celery.....	34	Mar.-June	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Mar.-June	Pumpkin.....	42	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Chervil.....	34	Feb.-May	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Radish.....	42	Jan.-Dec.	Feb.-Oct.	Mar.-Aug.	Apr.-July
Chicory.....	34	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Rhubarb.....	42	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Chinese Cabbage.....	35	Aug.-Oct.	Aug.-Sept.	Mar.-May	Apr. & July	Roquette.....	42	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Chives.....	35	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Rutabaga.....	45	July-Sept.	July-Sept.	July-Aug.	July-Aug.
Collards.....	35	Jan.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Salsify.....	42	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Corn.....	35	Apr.-June	Mar.-June	May-July	May-July	Sorrel.....	43	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Corn Salad.....	35	Mar.-Aug.	Mar.-Oct.	Apr.-July	May-Aug.	Spinach.....	43	Jan.-Dec.	Feb.-Oct.	Mar.-Sept.	Apr.-Aug.
Cress.....	36	Mar. Aug.	Mar.-July	Apr.-June	May-June	Squash.....	43	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Cucumber.....	36	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June	Sunflower.....	44	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Dandelion.....	36	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June	Swiss Chard.....	44	Jan.-Dec.	Feb. Sept.	Mar.-Aug.	Apr.-July
Egg Plant.....	36	Feb.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Tobacco.....	44	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Endive.....	37	July-Sept.	Aug.-Sept.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Tomato.....	44	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Fennel.....	37	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Turnip, Spring.....	45	Feb.-Mar.	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May
Herbs.....	46	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June	Turnip, Fall.....	45	Aug.-Oct.	Aug.-Oct.	July-Aug.	July-Aug.

When to Plant Your Flowers

PAGE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4	PAGE	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4		
Abronia.....	6	Sept.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Kudzu Vine.....	12	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Achillea.....	6	Aug.-Mar.	Sept.-Mar.	*Feb.-May	*Apr.-June	Lantana.....	12	Sept.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Acroclinium.....	6	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Larkspur.....	13	Oct.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Adonis.....	6	Oct.-May	Oct.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Lathyrus.....	13	Aug.-Mar.	*Jan.-Apr.	*Feb.-May	Apr.-June
Ageratum.....	6	Feb.-June	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Lavatera.....	13	Aug.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Alyssum.....	6	Oct.-May	*Feb.-May	*Mar.-June	*Apr.-June	Lavender.....	13	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Amaranthus.....	12	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Lilium.....	13	Sept.-May	*Feb.-June	Mar.-June	Mar.-June
Anagallis.....	6	Oct.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Linaria.....	13	Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Anchusa.....	6	Oct.-May	*Jan.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Linum.....	13	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Antirrhinum.....	19	Oct.-Mar.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Lobelia.....	14	Feb.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June
Arabis.....	6	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Lunaria.....	14	Sept.-Mar.	*Feb.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Arctotis.....	6	Sept.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Lupin.....	14	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Armeria.....	6	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Marigold.....	14	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Apr.-June
Asclepias.....	6	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Matricaria.....	15	Feb.-May	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-June	Mar.-June
Aster.....	6	Feb.-June	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Matthiola.....	15	July-Nov.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Aubrieta.....	7	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Mesembryanthemum.....	12	Sept.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Aus. Pea Vine.....	7	Sept.-May	Sept.-May	.....	.....	Mignonette.....	15	Aug.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Bach. Button.....	7	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June	Mimosa.....	18	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Mar.-June
Balsam.....	7	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Momordica.....	15	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June	May-June
Bartonia.....	7	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Moon Flower.....	15	Jan.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Bellis.....	11	Sept.-Apr.	*Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Morning Glory.....	15	Jan.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Brachycome.....	8	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Myosotis.....	11	Sept.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Calendula.....	8	Sept.-May	Jan.-May	Mar.-June	May-June	Nasturtium.....	15	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Calliopsis.....	8	Jan.-Apr.	Jan.-Apr.	Mar.-June	May-June	Nemesia.....	16	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Callirhoe.....	8	Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Nemophila.....	16	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Campanula.....	8	Aug.-Apr.	*Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Nicotiana.....	16	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Candytuft.....	8	Sept.-June	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Nierembergia.....	16	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.
Canna.....	8	Jan.-June	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Nigella.....	14	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Cardinal Climber.....	9	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Oenothera.....	18	Sept.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Carnation.....	9	Oct.-Apr.	*Jan.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Pansy.....	16	Aug.-May	*Jan.-Apr.	*Feb.-May	Mar.-May
Celosia.....	9	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Pentstemon.....	16	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	May-June
Centaurea.....	9	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June	Petunia.....	16	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Ceratium.....	9	Aug.-Mar.	*Jan.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	Phacelia.....	17	Sept.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	May-June
Cheiranthus.....	9	Sept.-May	*Jan.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-June	Phlox drum.....	17	Sept.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Chrysanthemum.....	9	Jan.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Physalis.....	9	Oct.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Cineraria.....	9	July-May	Aug.-Apr.	Aug.-May	Aug.-May	Pinks.....	17	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June
Clarkia.....	9	Oct.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Platycodon.....	18	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-May
Cleome.....	10	Feb.-May	Aug.-Oct.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	Poppy.....	18	Feb.-May	*Jan.-Apr.	*Feb.-May	Apr.-June
Cobaea.....	10	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Portulaca.....	18	Feb.-May	Apr.-June	May-July	May-July
Cockscomb.....	10	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Primula.....	18	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-May
Coleus.....	10	Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Pyrethrum.....	16	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Mar.	*Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Columbine.....	10	Sept.-Apr.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Ranunculus.....	18	Feb.-June	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Coreopsis.....	11	Sept.-Apr.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	*May-June	Ricinus.....	9	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Cosmos.....	11	Jan.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Rudbeckia.....	18	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Creep. Zinnia.....	11	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	Salpiglossis.....	18	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Cynoglossum.....	9	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Salvia.....	18	Feb.-May	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.
Cypress Vine.....	11	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Saponaria.....	18	Sept.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Dahlia.....	11	Feb.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-Apr.	Scabiosa.....	18	Sept.-May	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	May-June
Delphinium.....	11	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-June	Scarlet Flax.....	18	Oct.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June
Dianthus.....	11	Oct.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Scarlet Runner.....	18	Apr.-June	Apr.-May	May-June	May-June
Didiscus.....	7	Feb.-June	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	Schizanthus.....	18	Sept.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June	May-June
Digitalis.....	11	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	Shasta Daisy.....	18	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	Apr.-May
Dimorphotheca.....	6	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Sidalcea.....	18	Sept.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June
Dolichos.....	12	Apr.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Snow-on-the-Mountain.....	18	Sept.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June
Eschscholtzia.....	8	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-May	May-June	Statice.....	19	Sept.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Euphorbia.....	19	Sept.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-June	Stevia.....	19	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Four o'Clock.....	11	Feb.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-June	May-June	Stock.....	19	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Gaillardia.....	11	Feb.-May	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-June	*Apr.-June	Stokesia.....	19	Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-Mar.	Apr.-May	Apr.-May
Gerbera.....	11	Sept.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June	May-June	Sunflower.....	20	Apr.-June	Apr.-May	Apr.-June	Apr.-June
Geum.....	11	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	*May-June	Sweet Peas.....	23	Aug.-Mar.	*Dec.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May
Gilia.....	12	Oct.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Sweet William.....	20	Aug.-Mar.	Jan.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May
Gedelia.....	12	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Tex. Blue Bon.	21	Sept.-Apr.	Jan.-Apr.	Feb.-Apr.	Apr.-June
Gourd.....	12	Apr.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	May-June	Thermopsis.....	21	Aug.-Mar.	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Gypsophila.....	12	Sept.-May	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-June	*Apr.-June	Thunbergia.....	21	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Helichrysum.....	20	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	May-June	Tithonia.....	21	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	Apr.-May
Heliotrope.....	12	Feb.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Verbena.....	21	Aug.-Mar.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Hesperis.....	12	Aug.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	*Apr.-May	Vinca.....	21	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June
Heuchera.....	12	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	*Apr.-May	Viola.....	21	Apr.-Nov.	*Feb.-May	*Mar.-May	Apr.-June
Hibiscus.....	12	Aug.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	*Apr.-May	*May-June	Virginian Stock.....	21	Aug.-June	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Mar.-May
Hollyhock.....	12	Oct.-Dec.	*Feb.-Mar.	*Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	Whitlavia.....	21	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Hunnemannia.....	12	Sept.-May	Mar.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-June	Woolflower.....	22	Feb.-Apr.	Feb.-May	Apr.-May	May-June
Iberis.....	12	Aug.-Mar.	*Feb.-Apr.	*Mar.-May	*Apr.-May	Xeranthemum.....	22	Feb.-May	Mar.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Ice Plant.....	12	Sept.-May	Apr.-May	Apr.-May	May-June	Zinnia.....	22	Mar.-May	Feb.-May	Mar.-June	Apr.-June
Iceland Poppy.....	12	Sept.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June						
Ipomoea.....	12	Mar.-May	Feb.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June						
Kochia.....	12	Feb.-May	Mar.-Apr.	Mar.-May	Apr.-June						

*NOTE.—Perennial varieties of the kinds starred may also be planted in the fall.

No Home Garden is Complete

Complete List of Ferry-Morse Flower Seed Varieties for Home Gardens

If your dealer's display doesn't contain all varieties you want at the time of your call, he will gladly order at your request

KEY TO SYMBOLS

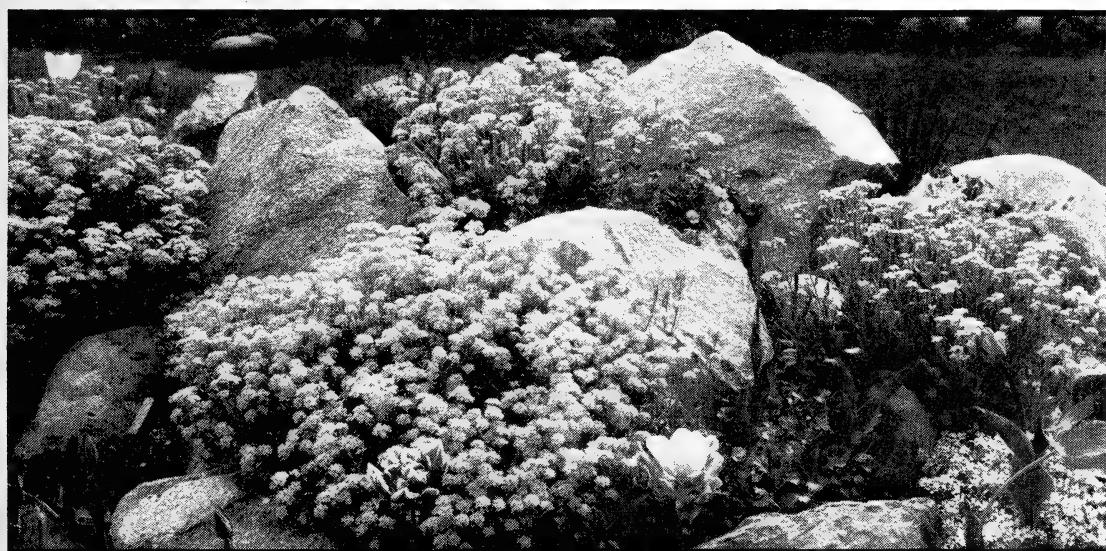
h—Hardy; resists low temperatures
 hh—Half-hardy; needs protection where temperatures are low
 t—Tender; will not endure frost

A—Annual; lives only one season
 B—Biennial; lives two seasons, often blooms second year only
 P—Perennial; tends to live from year to year

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Abronia umbellata grandiflora	Sand Verbena	h-A	6 in.	Rosy lilac. Trailing. Rock gardens and window boxes. Thrives in rather poor soil pkt. 10c
Achillea ptarmica, The Pearl	Sneezewort; Yarrow	h-P	2 ft.	Double satin-white flowers. Blooms long season. Needs sun pkt. 10c
Acroclinium, Double Mixed	<i>Helipterum</i>	hh-A	15 in.	Mixed colors. Cut when in bud for winter bouquets pkt. 10c
Adonis aestivalis	Pheasant's Eye	h-A	12 in.	Deep crimson; dark centers. Interesting cut flower and showy in border. Germination somewhat slow pkt. 10c
African Daisy, Hybrids	<i>Dimorphotheca</i>	h-A	12 in.	Shades of yellow, orange, and apricot. Blooms profusely for long season. Good rock garden plant pkt. 10c
Ageratum, Dwarf Blue Bedder	Floss Flower	h-A	4 in.	Compact plants with large clusters of deep, rich lavender-blue flowers. Ideal for edging. A Ferry-Morse development pkt. 10c
Ageratum, Midget Blue	" "	h-A	4 in.	The finest variety for neat edgings. All-America Award pkt. 15c
Alyssum (Sweet), Carpet of Snow	<i>Alyssum procumbens</i>	h-A	4 in.	White. One of the best edging plants. Fragrant. Masses of flowers pkt. 10c
Alyssum (Sweet), Little Gem	<i>Alyssum compactum erectum</i>	h-A	6 in.	White. Edging plant. Fragrant pkt. 10c
Alyssum (Sweet), Violet Queen	<i>Alyssum compactum erectum</i>	h-A	6 in.	New. Rich violet. Retains color throughout season. Perfect edging plant pkt. 10c
Alyssum, Hardy	<i>Alyssum saxatile compactum</i> ; Basket of Gold	h-P	9 in.	Brilliant yellow. Rock garden and front of border. Blooms with tulips pkt. 10c
Anagallis grandiflora, Blue	Pimpernel	h-A	8 in.	Seed not available until after harvest, 1947
Anchusa capensis, Bluebird	Summer Forget-me-not	h-A	2 ft.	Clear, bright blue, white eye. Rough, hairy stalks and foliage. Flowers larger and color more intense than forget-me-nots pkt. 10c
Anchusa italicica, Dropmore	Summer Forget-me-not	h-P	3 ft.	Deep gentian blue flowers in drooping sprays. Does well in dry location. Prefers partial shade. Long blooming pkt. 10c
Arabis alpina	Rock Cress	h-P	6 in.	Pure white. Easy to grow. Likes sun. Showy for edging or rock garden pkt. 10c
Arctotis grandis	Blue-eyed African Daisy	h-A	2 ft.	Petals white, light lilac backs, steel blue center, ringed yellow. Stands dry weather well. Likes sun pkt. 10c
Arctotis, Large Flowered Hybrids	Blue-eyed African Daisy	h-A	1 ft.	Attractive blend of colors. Fine for low borders pkt. 25c
Armeria maritima	Thrift; Sea Pink	h-P	6 in.	Bright rose globe-like flowers. Grass-like foliage. Pretty rock garden plant. Does well in rather poor soil pkt. 25c
Armeria formosa Hybrids	" "	h-P	18 in.	Globe-like blossoms ranging in shade from delicate to deep rose. Does well in poor soil pkt. 25c
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly Flower; Butterfly Weed	h-P	2 ft.	Gorgeous orange-red. Attractive for bouquets. Needs sun and well drained soil pkt. 25c
Aster, Double American Beauty Mixed (Wilt Resistant)	<i>Callistephus</i> ; China Aster	h-A	2½ ft.	Well blended colors. Flowers similar to American Branching, but larger; blooms two weeks later pkt. 15c
Aster, Double American Branching (Wilt Resistant)	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Separate colors: White (BALL'S WHITE); Pink (PEERLESS PINK); Rose; Lavender; Purple; Ruby Red (HEART OF FRANCE); and Mixed. Fully double. Very regular and symmetrical. Bloom same time as Crego Each: pkt. 15c Mixed, pkt. 10c
Aster, Double American Branching, Rosalie	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Deep rose-pink, a new shade. Handsome, large flowers, 100% double. Long stems. Very free blooming. Our introduction pkt. 15c
Aster, Double Early Royal (Wilt Resistant)	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Separate colors: Lavender; Peach Blossom; Purple; Rose; White; Mixed. Very early. Free blooming. One of best for northern sections Each: pkt. 15c Mixed, pkt. 10c
Aster, Double Giants of California	" "	h-A	2½ ft.	Separate colors: Lavender; Peach Blossom; Purple; Rose; White. Same type as Crego but larger flowered. Plant only where season is long Each: pkt. 15c
Aster, Double Giants of California, Mixed	" "	h-A	2½ ft.	Lovely colors. Crego-type flowers, but larger. Late; plant only where season is long Each: pkt. 15c

Without Plenty of Beautiful Flowers

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Aster, Giant California Sunshine, Mixed	" "	h-A	2½ ft.	Fine blend of colors. Taller and larger flowered than old Sunshine type. pkt. 25c
Aster, Giant Crego (Wilt Resistant)	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Separate colors: Crimson; Lavender; Purple; Rose-pink; White; and Mixed. Shaggy, twisted petals Each: pkt. 10c
Aster, Double King Mixed (Wilt Resistant)	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Splendid blend of colors. Narrow quilled petals. Long stems. Blooms before most late varieties pkt. 15c
Aster, Imbricated Pompon Mixed	" "	h-A	15 in.	Pretty colors. Erect habit. Small pompon flowers. Fine for cutting pkt. 25c
Aster, Single Chinensis Mixed (Wilt Resistant)	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Soft and vivid colors. Somewhat like Shasta Daisy in form pkt. 10c
Aster, Single Perennial Mixed	Michaelmas Daisy	h-P	3 ft.	Soft and vivid colors. Blooms in autumn. Single, daisy-like flowers in great quantities pkt 10c
Aubrieta bougainvillei, Dark Blue	Purple Rockcress	h-P	6 in.	Bluish purple flowers. Silvery green foliage. Dainty rock garden plant. Blooms early pkt. 25c
Australian Pea Vine	Dolichos lignosus	t-P	12 ft.	Rosy flowers; purplish pods. Does well only in mild climates. Dense growth in one season. Climbs pkt. 10c
Bachelor Button, Blue Boy	Centaurea cyanus; Ragged Sailor; Cornflower	h-A	2 ft.	Rich, deep blue. Fine cut flower. Long blooming season pkt. 10c
Bachelor Button, Red Boy	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Bright crimson, a vivid new shade. Attractive with the Blue variety. Fully double blossoms. Fine for cutting pkt. 10c
Bachelor Button, Double Rose Pinkie	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Attractive rose shade. Large blossoms pkt. 10c
Bachelor Button, Double Snowman	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Best white variety pkt. 10c
Bachelor Button, Double Mixed	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Well-blended colors. Blossoms somewhat thistle-like in form pkt. 10c
Bachelor Button, Jubilee Gem	Centaurea cyanus; Dwarf Cornflower	h-A	12 in.	Blue. Attractive edging plant, compact and tidy. Dwarf form of Bachelor Button, Blue pkt. 10c
Balsam, Bush Double Fireball	Northern Gardenia	h-A	14 in.	Cherry with vermillion cast pkt. 15c
Balsam, Bush Double Rosy White	" "	h-A	14 in.	White with faint flush of pink. New improved strain. Early. Many flowers pkt. 10c
Balsam, Bush Double White	" "	h-A	16 in.	Pure white. Taller growing than other Bush Balsams pkt. 10c
Balsam, Bush Double Mixed	" "	h-A	14 in.	Fine blend of colors. Attractive for bouquets. pkt. 10c
Balsam, Double Tall Mixed	Lady's Slipper; Touch-me-not	h-A	18 in.	Blending shades of pink and rose. Fine cut flower. Long blooming season pkt. 10c
Bartronia aurea	Blazing Star	h-A	12 in.	Golden yellow flowers, bristling stamens. Gray, thistle-like foliage. Plant in dry sunny spot in rock garden. California native pkt. 10c
Blue Lace Flower	Didiscus coeruleus	h-A	2½ ft.	Blue. Unusually good for cutting pkt. 10c



Hardy Alyssum is like a splash of spring sunshine in the foreground of a border or in a rock garden.
(See page 6)

Your Dealer will Order Special Varieties



Calendula, Sunshine



Campanula carpatica (Harebell)

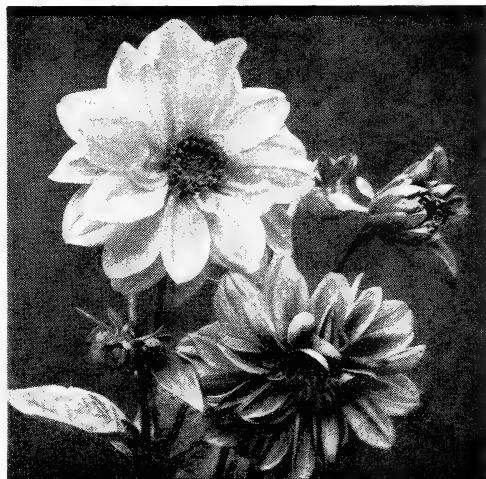
Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Brachycome, Mixed	Swan-river-daisy	h-A	10 in.	Rich assortment of colors. Fine rock garden plant. Start seed early indoors pkt. 10c
Calendula, Ball's Gold	Pot Marigold	h-A	18 in.	Golden yellow. Extra size. Long stems. Extreme vigor. Ideal for forcing pkt. 15c
Calendula, Ball's Orange Improved	" "	h-A	18 in.	Rich deep orange. Larger flowered, longer stemmed, and lighter colored than Orange King. Does not endure hot weather pkt. 15c
Calendula Campfire (Sensation)	" "	h-A	18 in.	Large brilliant orange flowers pkt. 10c
Calendula, Gold (Lemon Queen)	" "	h-A	18 in.	Golden yellow. Long stems for cutting. Effective with blue larkspur pkt. 10c
Calendula, Orange King	" "	h-A	18 in.	Deep orange. Very suitable for garden use pkt. 10c
Calendula, Radio	" "	h-A	18 in.	Rich orange. Bristling quilled petals pkt. 10c
Calendula, Sunshine	<i>Calendula chrysanthia</i>	h-A	18 in.	Bright golden yellow chrysanthemum-shaped flowers. Long stems for cutting pkt. 10c
Calendula, Double Mixed	Pot Marigold	h-A	18 in.	Brilliant hues, well blended pkt. 10c
California Native Flowers		h-A	6 in. to 2 ft.	General mixture of annual wild flower varieties suitable for mild climates pkt. 10c
California Poppy, Extra Golden	<i>Eschscholtzia californica</i>	h-A	12 in.	Golden orange. Good in foreground of border pkt. 10c
California Poppy, Mixed	<i>Eschscholtzia</i>	h-A	12 in.	Delightful combination of vivid colors pkt. 10c
Calliopsis, All-Double Mixed	<i>Annual Coreopsis</i>	h-A	3 ft.	Flowers 1 to 1 1/2 in. across in delightful combinations of yellow, orange, maroon, crimson, mahogany. Practically all double pkt. 10c
Callirhoe involucrata	Winecup; Poppy-mallow	h-P	1 ft.	Large, bright rosy-crimson, cup-shaped flowers. Trailing plants. Excellent for dry sunny spots, rock gardens, wall gardens, dry banks pkt. 25c
Campanula carpatica Blue	Harebell	h-P	8 in.	Blue. Dainty bell flowers over rosette of heart-shaped leaves. Gem for rock garden and low border pkt. 10c
Campanula pyramidalis	Chimney Bellflower	h-P	5 ft.	Blue. Long spikes packed with starry bells. Does well in warm dry location pkt. 10c
Candytuft, Giant Hyacinth Flowered	<i>Iberis</i>	h-A	1 ft.	White. For low borders and bedding. Large flower spikes pkt. 10c
Candytuft, Umbellata	"	h-A	12 in.	Compact plants with flat clusters of small florets. Separate colors: Lilac; Purple; Rose (ROSE CARDINAL); White; and Mixed Each: pkt. 10c
Canna, Finest Large Flowering Mixed	<i>Canna</i>	t-P	3 ft.	Gorgeous hues. Seeds very hard; notch or file before planting pkt. 10c
Canterbury Bell, Annual Single Mixed	<i>Campanula medium</i>	h-A	2 ft.	Large pendant bells in shades of blue, pink, white. Good border subject pkt. 10c

You May not Find in the Ferry Display

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Canterbury Bell, Cup and Saucer	<i>Campanula calycanthema</i>	h-B	2 ft.	Separate colors: Light Blue; Dark Blue; Pink; White; and Mixed. Fine border subject Each: pkt. 10c
Canterbury Bell, Single Mixed	<i>Campanula medium</i>	h-B	2 ft.	Blue, pink, and white. Branching plant with large pendant bells. Good border subject pkt. 10c
Cardinal Climber	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i> <i>hybrida</i>	h-A	15 ft.	Fiery red. Dainty trellis climber for warm, sunny location. pkt. 10c
Carnation, Chabaud Giant	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	h-A	18 in.	Separate colors: Cardinal Red; Salmon; Deep Rose; Yellow; White. Large double flowers six months after seeding Each: pkt. 25c
Carnation, Chabaud Giant Mixed	" "	h-A	18 in.	Pretty blend of colors. Especially good cut flower. Blooms six months after seeding pkt. 10c
Carnation, Enfant de Nice Mixed	" "	h-A	18 in.	Good blend of colors. Similar to Chabaud Giant, but slightly larger flowered and petals broader pkt. 25c
Castor Bean, Zanzibariensis	<i>Ricinus</i>	t-P used as annual	10 ft.	Huge leaves brilliant green to lustrous bronze. For quick shrub effects pkt. 10c
Castor Bean, Mixed	<i>Ricinus</i>	t-P used as annual	8 ft.	Leaves of varying colors. Temporary hedge, screen, or background planting pkt. 10c
Celosia, Dwarf Fiery Feather	<i>Celosia plumosa</i>	h-A	12 in.	Glowing red. Neat edging plant of uniform growth. Plume-like flowers pkt. 10c
Celosia, Feathered Crimson	" "	h-A	3 ft.	Stately crimson plumes. Impressive in the garden. Striking for winter bouquets when dried pkt. 10c
Celosia, Tall Feathered Mixed	" "	h-A	3 ft.	Crimson, rose, and golden yellow. Good background plant pkt. 10c
Centaurea gymnocarpa	Dusty Miller	h-P	18 in.	Silvery gray, deeply cut foliage. Ornamental border plant pkt. 10c
Centaurea imperialis	Sweet Sultan	h-A	2½ ft.	Separate colors: Amaranth Red; Yellow (Suaveolens); and Mixed. Delicate fragrance. Good border flower Each: pkt. 10c
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-in-summer	h-P	6 in.	Small white flowers in profusion. Silvery gray foliage. For rock garden and edging. Sun or partial shade. Blooms early pkt. 10c
Cheiranthus allioni	Siberian Wallflower	h-B	12 in.	Fiery orange, four-petaled flowers. Rock garden or low border. Blooms first season from seed pkt. 10c
Chinese Forget-me-not, Firmament	<i>Cynoglossum amabile</i>	h-A	18 in.	Blue. Bushy and compact. More dwarf than other varieties. Fine for border edging or cutting pkt. 10c
Chinese Lantern	<i>Physalis franchetii</i>	h-P	18 in.	Orange-red pods. Artistic winter bouquets. pkt. 10c
Chrysanthemum, Double Coronarium Mixed	Annual Chrysanthemum	h-A	2 ft.	White and shades of yellow. Compact plants. Bloom in midsummer. Delightful cut flower pkt. 10c
Chrysanthemum, Single Annual Mixed	Annual Chrysanthemum	h-A	20 in.	Combinations of yellow and white. Daisy-like blooms. Excellent for bouquets. Long stiff stems pkt. 10c
Cineraria, Large Flowered Mixed	<i>Cineraria hybrida</i> <i>grandiflora</i>	t-B	16 in.	Shades of red, purple, blue, and white. Successfully grown outdoors in mild climates; ideal pot plant in colder climates pkt. 25c
Clarkia, Double Chamois Queen	<i>Clarkia elegans</i>	h-A	2 ft.	Fresh cream pink. Excellent where summers are cool pkt. 10c
Clarkia, Double Salmon	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Salmon-orange. Excellent in the border wherever summers are cool pkt. 10c



California Poppy, Extra Golden (See page 8)



Dahlia, Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids (See page 11)

You'll Find Descriptions and Planting

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Clarkia, Double Mixed	<i>Clarkia elegans</i>	h-A	2 ft.	Rich colors. Erect, bushy plants pkt. 10c
Cleome, Giant Pink Queen	Spiderflower	h-A	3 to 4 ft.	Huge trusses of bright salmon pink on long stems. Novel seed pods. Very striking. A Ferry-Morse development. All-America Silver Medal, 1942. pkt. 10c
Cobaea scandens	Cup-and-Saucer Vine	hh-P	20 ft.	Blue. Clings to brick, screen, or other rough surfaces. Grows rapidly pkt. 10c
Cockscomb, Dwarf Crested	<i>Celosia cristata nana</i>	h-A	10 in.	Crimson combs, bronze foliage (EMPEROR); Rose combs (ROSE). Each: pkt. 10c
Cockscomb, Dwarf Mixed	<i>Celosia cristata nana</i>	h-A	10 in.	Ruffled velvety crests in shades of red and rose. Showy in the border to edge other annuals pkt. 10c
Coleus, Large Leaved Mixed	Foliage Plant	t-P	12 in.	Many shades and combinations of red, green, yellow. Pot, window box, or border plant pkt. 25c
Columbine, Imperial Long Spurred Hybrids	<i>Aquilegia</i>	h-P	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	Delightful blend of colors. Excellent in rock garden or border. Does well in part shade pkt. 10c
Columbine, Long Spurred, Blue Shades	"	h-P	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	Shades of blue. Large single flowers; long spurs pkt. 10c

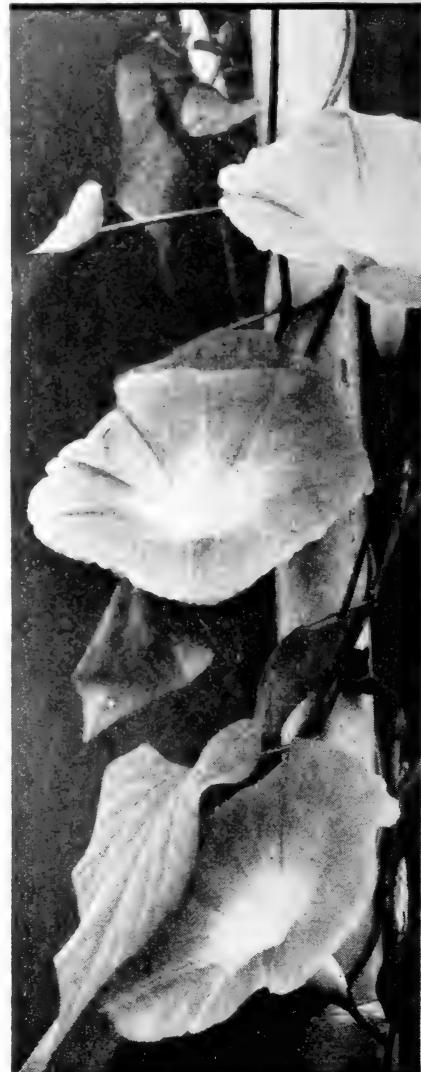


Cobaea scandens (Described above)



Small Fruited Gourds (See page 12)

Easy-to-grow climbers to help beautify your home grounds



Heavenly Blue Morning Glory (Page 15)

Directions on all Packets of Ferry's Seeds

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Columbine, Longissima	<i>Aquilegia</i>	h-P	2½ ft.	Sensational type with extra long spurs. Pale golden yellow blossoms pkt. \$.50
Coral Bells				See <i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> , page 12
Coreopsis, May-field Giant	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora</i>	h-P	2 ft.	Glossy yellow. Single flowers. Long stems for cutting. Excellent in large masses in the border pkt. 10c
Coreopsis, Double Sunburst	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora</i>	h-P	2 ft.	Rich golden yellow. Blooms first season but flowers are better second season pkt. 10c
Cosmos, Early Double Crested	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	h-A	3 ft.	Crimson (CRIMSON KING), Pink (PINK BEAUTY), White (WHITE QUEEN), and Mixed. Finely cut foliage. Center of flower double with many small petals, outer petals large Each: pkt. 25c
Cosmos, Early Yellow Flare	" "	h-A	3½ ft.	Flowers of golden or "butter" yellow. Free blooming. More striking than Orange Flare, and slightly later and taller. All-America Silver Medal, 1942 pkt. 10c
Cosmos, Early Mammoth	" "	h-A	4 ft.	Crimson; Pink; and Mixed. Large, single flowers. Long graceful stems. Especially adapted to the North Each: pkt. 10c
Cosmos, Late Mammoth Mixed	" "	h-A	5 ft.	Blended colors. Single flowers graceful for cutting. Plants beautiful for backgrounds. Use where season is long pkt. 10c
Cosmos, Orange Flare	" "	h-A	3½ ft.	Golden-orange. Striking in flower border. Good for cutting pkt. 10c
Cosmos, Sensation	" "	h-A	3½ ft.	White (PURITY); Pink (PINKIE). Very large single flowers on long stems. Early enough to bloom anywhere in U. S. Each: pkt. 15c
Cosmos, Sensation Dazzler	" "	h-A	3½ ft.	Bright crimson. Flowers about 4 inches across with broad overlapping petals. Blooms midsummer to frost. All-America Award, 1943 pkt. 15c
Cosmos, Sensation Mixed	" "	h-A	3½ ft.	Pink, red, and white. Very large flowers. Early enough to bloom any- where in U. S. pkt. 10c
Creeping Zinnia	<i>Sanvitalia procumbens</i>	h-A	6 in.	Many small, deep yellow, double flowers resembling miniature zinnias. Black centers. Likes sunshine. Fine edging plant pkt. 10c
Cypress Vine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	h-A	8 ft.	Scarlet; Mixed (scarlet and white). Graceful lacy vine for trellis or arbor. Climbs readily Each: pkt. 10c
Dahlia, Cactus Mixed	Dahlia, Cactus type	t-P.	3 ft.	Variety of gorgeous colors. Shaggy twisted petals pkt. 25c
Dahlia, Double Mixed	Dahlia, Informal type	t-P	3 ft.	Fine blend of vivid colors. Loose double flowers pkt. 25c
Dahlia, Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids	Semi-double Dahlia	t-P used as annual	14 in.	Gorgeous blend of colors. Group in foreground of border for spot of lovely color pkt. 10c
Delphinium, Dwarf Chinese	Perennial Larkspur	h-P	2 ft.	Soft sky blue (AZURE FAIRY); Ultramarine blue (BLUE BUTTER- FLY). Reaches full development first season from seed planted early. For low borders Each: pkt. 10c
Delphinium, Pacific Giant White	" "	h-P	5 ft.	New. Enormous, double clear white blossoms. Strong stems. Highly mildew resistant pkt. 25c
Delphinium, Pacific Hybrids	" "	h-P	5 ft.	Shades of blue, lavender, mauve. Large flower spikes. Particularly suited to Pacific Coast conditions. Mildew resistant pkt. 10c
Delphinium, Tall Hybrids	" "	h-P	5 ft.	Silvery blue (BELLADONNA); Deep intense blue (BELLAMOSUM). Sown early will flower late first season Each: pkt. 15c
Dianthus deltoides erecta	Maiden Pink	h-P	7 in.	Single flowers in shades of bright carmine rose. Plants erect and com- pact. A fine addition to the rock garden or low border. pkt. 15c
Dianthus plumarius				See Pinks, Hardy Single and Double Mixed, page 17.
English Daisy, Double Monstrosa	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	h-P	8 in.	Crimson Ball, Rose, White, and Mixed. Extra large flowers, about 75% double. Long blooming period. A favorite for rock gardens and edgings Separate colors, each: pkt. 25c; Mixed: pkt. 10c
Forget-me-not, Blue Bird	<i>Myosotis oblongata</i>	h-P	12 in.	Blue with small yellow eye. Combine with bulb flowers in rock garden or border pkt. 10c
Four o'clock, Mixed	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> ; Marvel of Peru	t-P used as annual	2 ft.	Red, white, yellow, and striped and blotched. Use as bushy hedge or in clumps in border pkt. 10c
Foxglove, Fine Mixed	<i>Digitalis glosinaeflora</i>	h-P	3 ft.	Rose and white. Combines well with Sweet William and Pinks pkt. 10c
Gaillardia, Giant Perennial Mixed	<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>	h-P	2 ft.	Tones of maroon and orange. Strong growing and hardy. Blooms early. Semi-double blossoms pkt. 10c
Gaillardia grandiflora Portola Hybrids	Blanket Flower	h-P	2 ft.	Bronzy red centers, petals gold-tipped. Blooms for long season. Semi- double pkt. 10c
Gaillardia picta, Double Lorenziana Mixed	" "	h-A	18 in.	Shades of sulphur, orange, scarlet, amaranth. Easy to grow pkt. 10c
Gaillardia picta, Single Mixed	" "	h-A	18 in.	Tones of yellow and red. Bright, easily grown border plant pkt. 10c
Gerbera Jamesoni Hybrids	Transvaal Daisy	t-P	18 in.	Pastel tones of red, orange, yellow, rose, and pink. Difficult to grow and recommended only to experienced gardeners pkt. 25c
Geum, Double Golden Ball (Lady Stratheden)	Avens	h-P	2 ft.	Rich golden yellow. Well suited for bouquets and for perennial border. Does especially well on Pacific Coast pkt. 15c
Geum, Double Scarlet	Avens	h-P	2 ft.	Dazzling scarlet. Good in border and rock garden. A little hard to start pkt. 10c

Why Not Start a Few

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Gilia capitata	Blue Thimble Flower	h-A	2 ft.	Clear lavender blue. Scabiosa-like flowers. Bushy plant, lacy foliage pkt. 10c
Gilia tricolor	Birdseye Gilia	h-A	2 ft.	Delicate star-shaped flowers of lavender-blue shading to white, purple pkt. 10c
Godetia, Semi-dwarf Single	Satinflower; "Farewell-to-spring"	h-A	12 in.	Rich scarlet on white (DUKE OF YORK); Bright salmon pink, white edge (SYBIL SHERWOOD). Well suited to partial shade in mild Each: pkt. 10c
Godetia, Semi-dwarf Single Mixed	" "	h-A	12 in.	Rose, carmine, salmon-orange, and white. Adapted only to climates with cool summers pkt. 10c
Godetia, Tall Double Mixed	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Rose, pink, lilac, and white. Long graceful spikes with pompon-like blossoms pkt. 10c
Gourd, Dipper	<i>Cucurbita</i>	h-A	12 ft.	Seed not available until after harvest, 1947
Gourd, Dishcloth	"	h-A	12 ft.	Seed not available until after harvest, 1947
Gourd, Hercules Club	"	h-A	12 ft.	Seed not available until after harvest, 1947
Gourds, Small Fruited Mixed	"	h-A	12 ft.	Interesting shapes and colors suitable for ornaments. Vine decorative pkt. 10c
Gypsophila, Covent Garden Market	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i> ; Baby's Breath	h-A	2 ft.	White. Combine with colorful flowers in garden and bouquets. Sow at intervals during summer for plentiful supply pkt. 10c
Gypsophila paniculata, Double White	Baby's Breath	h-P	3 ft.	Tiny white rose-shaped flowers. Cut before fully open for winter bou- quets pkt. 25c
Heliotrope, Dark Varieties Mixed	<i>Heliotropium hybrida</i>	t-P	2 ft.	Shades of violet. Pleasing contrast with brighter colored flowers Fragrant pkt. 10c
Hesperis matronalis	Sweet Rocket	h-P	18 in.	Separate colors: Purple; White. Old-time favorite with delightful fragrance Each: pkt. 10c
Heuchera sanguinea	Coral Bells	h-P	12 in.	Bright coral red flowers on wiry stalks. Charming for low border or rock garden pkt. 25c
Hibiscus Marvels Mixed	Mallow	h-P	4 ft.	Tones of red, rose, and white. Large flowers. Tall hedge or background plant with handsome foliage pkt. 10c
Hollyhock, Allegheny Mixed	<i>Althea rosea</i>	h-P	7 ft.	Gay colors. Huge, semi-double flowers deeply fringed and frilled at edges pkt. 10c
Hollyhock, Double	" "	h-P	5 ft.	Separate colors: Crimson; Pink (NEWPORT PINK); Deep Rose; Scarlet; Yellow; Salmon; White; Mixed. An excellent variety Separate colors, each: pkt. 15c Mixed: pkt. 10c
Hollyhock, Indian Spring	" "	h-A	4 ft.	Clear, soft pink. Semi-double blossoms in profusion. Fine new introduc- tion. All-America Award, 1939 pkt. 10c
Hollyhock, Single Mixed	" "	h-P	5 ft.	Many pretty colors. The old fashioned variety, very hardy for tall back- grounds pkt. 10c
Hollyhock, Triumph Mixed	" "	h-P	5 ft.	Blend of pastel shades. Early blooming. Semi-double pkt. 15c
Hunnemannia fumariaefolia	<i>Bush Eschscholtzia</i> ; Golden Cup	h-A	18 in.	Lemon yellow, cup-shaped flowers. Bushy plants. Good cut flower. Makes unusually attractive border pkt. 10c
Hyacinth Bean, Mixed	<i>Dolichos lablab</i>	h-A	10 ft.	Purple and white. Fast growing vine pkt. 10c
Iberis gibraltarica	Perennial Candytuft	h-P	8 in.	Lilac flowers shading white. Spreading rock garden plant of easy culture pkt. 10c
Ice Plant	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	h-A	6 in.	Sparkling foliage and small pinkish white flowers. Well adapted for dry banks and rock gardens pkt. 10c
Iceland Poppy, Coonara Pink Hybrids	<i>Papaver nudicaule</i>	h-P	15 in.	Clear shades, pale pastels to deep rose. Slightly ruffled flowers. Fern-like foliage pkt. 15c
Iceland Poppy, Gartford Mixed	<i>Papaver nudicaule</i>	h-P	2 ft.	Beautifully fluted blossoms in pastel shades. Flowers first season from seed sown early pkt. 10c
Iceland Poppy, Sunbeam	<i>Papaver nudicaule</i>	h-P	18 in.	Yellow (AMURENSE); and Mixed. Flowers first season from seed sown early Yellow (Amurensis); pkt. 25c Mixed: pkt. 10c
Ipomoea bona nox	Evening Glory	h-A	12 ft.	Stout twining vine. Violet flowers that stay open in evening. Broad smooth leaves pkt. 10c
Joseph's Coat	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>	h-A	2½ ft.	Red, yellow, and green foliage. Somewhat coarse, but showy. Thrives in hot, dry locations pkt. 10c
Kochia childsi	Mexican Fire Bush; Burning Bush	h-A	2½ ft.	Foliage changes from green to bright red late in season. Good, quick- growing temporary hedge plant pkt. 10c
Kudzu Vine	<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i> ; Jack-and-the-bean-stalk	h-P	20 ft.	Seed not available until after harvest, 1947
Lantana hybrida Mixed	Lantana	t-P	2 ft.	Shades of crimson, rose, yellow, orange in single cluster. Makes good display from seed first season pkt. 10c

Perennials from Seed This Year?

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Larkspur, Double Stock Flowered	Annual Delphinium	h-A	.....	Blooms early summer to fall
Deep Pink (ROSAMOND)	.....	.....	3 ft.	Large, round flowers. Early
Lilac Supreme	.....	.....	3 ft.	Lilac-mauve. Large round flowers. Our introduction
Purple	.....	.....	40 in.	Our 1940 introduction. New and distinct shade. Compact plants
Rose Queen	.....	.....	3 ft.	New shade of bright rose. Early and free blooming. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society. Our introduction
Larkspur, Giant Imperial	Annual Delphinium	h-A	.....	Plants of upright habit. Long stems for cutting
Blue Bell	.....	.....	3 ft.	Lovely sky blue
Blue Spire	.....	.....	3 ft.	Beautiful blue
Brilliant Rose	.....	.....	4½ ft.	Warm, deep salmon-rose. Our 1945 introduction
Carmine King	.....	.....	3 ft.	Brilliant scarlet
Lilac Spire	.....	.....	3 ft.	Attractive pinkish-lavender
Los Angeles Improved	.....	.....	3 ft.	Handsome rose pink
Miss California	.....	.....	3 ft.	Salmon rose-pink
White King	.....	.....	4 ft.	Large double, pure white blossoms
Mixed	.....	.....	3 ft.	White, pink, blue, rose, lavender
Larkspur, Super Majestic Lavender	Annual Delphinium	h-A	5 to 6 ft.	Our 1941 introduction. Long clean stems. Huge double blossoms of rich lavender
Larkspur, Super Majestic Rose Pink	" "	h-A	5 to 6 ft.	Our 1940 introduction. Long clean stems. Huge double rose pink blossoms. Extreme vigor
Larkspur, Super Majestic White	" "	h-A	5 to 6 ft.	Large double flowers on long spikes. Vigorous growth and abundant bloom. Our 1942 introduction
Lathyrus	.....	.....	.....	See Perennial Sweet Pea, page 16
Lavatera splendens rosea	Annual Mallow	h-A	3 ft.	Bright rose pink. Large cup-shaped flowers during entire summer. Decorative and gay for hedges and borders
Lavender	<i>Lavandula vera</i>	h-P	2 ft.	Lavender flowers. Gray foliage. Pleasing addition to garden. Dry for sachet use
Lilium regale	Regal Lily	h-P	3 ft.	One of finest lilies in existence. Flowers white tinged pink, yellow throat. Furnishes flowers second season and thereafter
Linaria, Fairy Bouquet Mixed	<i>Linaria maroccana</i>	h-A	10 in.	Red, pink, purple, yellow, and white. Neat for edgings and rock gardens. More compact than other maroccana types
Linaria, Morocco Hybrids	<i>Linaria maroccana</i>	h-A	15 in.	Many shades of crimson, orange, blue. Erect plant. In flower eight weeks from sowing
Linum flavum	Perennial Flax; Golden Flax	h-P	1 ft.	Bright yellow flax-like blossoms in great profusion. Prefers open, sunny, well drained location. Beautiful with Delphinium
				pkt. 25c



A field of lovely Gartford Iceland Poppy growing for seed on one of our California ranches. (See Page 12)

Marigolds are Gay and Decorative;

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Linum perenne	Blue Flax	h-P	18 in.	Light blue flowers. Profuse blooming. Graceful in rock garden pkt. 10c
Lobelia, Emperor William	<i>Lobelia compacta</i>	h-A	4 in.	Bright blue, white throat, green leaves. Compact edging plant pkt. 10c
Lobelia, Crystal Palace	<i>Lobelia compacta</i>	h-A	4 in.	Sapphire blue; dark foliage. Compact edging plant pkt. 10c
Lobelia, Trailing Sapphire	Trailing Lobelia	hh-A		Deep blue flowers, white eye. Window boxes, hanging baskets, rock gardens pkt. 15c
Love-in-a-mist, Double	<i>Nigella damascena</i> ; Devil-in-the-bush	h-A	18 in.	Cornflower blue flowers on long stems. Feathery foliage partly conceals flowers. Old-fashioned border flower pkt. 10c
Lunaria biennis	Honesty; St. Peter's Penny; Money Plant	h-B	2½ ft.	Seed pods translucent, silvery. Ornamental in winter bouquets pkt. 15c
Lupin hartwegii, Mixed	Annual Lupin	h-A	2 ft.	Shades of blue. Showy spikes for garden bed or border pkt. 10c
Lupin, Perennial Mixed	<i>Lupin polyphyllus</i>	h-P	3 ft.	Shades of lavender, rose, and buff. Use in masses in border pkt. 10c
Lupin, Russell's Hybrids	Perennial Lupin	h-P	3 ft.	Many lovely colors. Wonderful border flower. Gold Medal, Royal Horticultural Society, 1937 pkt. 25c
Marigold, African Double Tall Mixed (Supreme Hybrids)	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	h-A	30 in.	Orange and yellow. Less odor if stems are cut carefully and leaves not bruised pkt. 10c
Marigold, African Double Tall Mixed (Treasure Chest)	" "	h-A	2 to 3 ft.	Brilliant blend of large-flowered types with wide range of color and blossom forms pkt. 10c
Marigold, Burpee-gold	" "	h-A	30 in.	Brilliant orange. Odorless. Same form as Guinea Gold pkt. 10c
Marigold, Crown of Gold	" "	h-A	20 in.	Orange. Odorless. Short center petals curled and quilled, with flat drooping outer petals pkt. 10c
Marigold, Early Sunshine	" "	h-A	20 in.	Light clear yellow. Flowers have incurved petals like small chrysanthemums. Very early pkt. 10c
Marigold Flash	" "	h-A	18 in.	Single flowers, about 1¼ in. across, range in color from yellow to rich orange, each marked with red or maroon. Brilliant for borders, beds, or pot plants. All-America Award, 1945 pkt. 25c
Marigold, Golden Bedder	" "	h-A	18 in.	Golden orange flowers. Double crest in center, surrounded by row of outer petals. Very early. All-America Award, 1942 pkt. 10c
Marigold, Gold Medal Blend	" "	h-A	30 in.	Yellow and orange. Delightful combination of carnation-flowered strains. pkt. 10c
Marigold, Guinea Gold	" "	h-A	30 in.	Brilliant orange. Loose flat petals. Effective in bouquet and border pkt. 10c
Marigold, Lime-light	" "	h-A	20 in.	All-America Bronze Medal, 1940. Primrose yellow. Early blooming. Not odorless pkt. 10c
Marigold, Mammoth Mum	" "	h-A	30 in.	Huge chrysanthemum-like flowers of light yellow. Very attractive for cutting. All-America Award, 1944 pkt. 15c
Marigold, Yellow Supreme	" "	h-A	30 in.	Light clear yellow. Superb for border and cutting pkt. 10c
Marigold, Sunset Giants Mixed	<i>Tagetes gigantea</i>	h-A	3 ft.	Tones of orange, yellow, primrose. Huge flowers with loosely formed petals. Fragrant. For mild climates only pkt. 10c
Marigold, French Double Dwarf Butterball	<i>Tagetes patula</i>	h-A	6 in.	Canary yellow flowers of scabiosa type. Blooms early. Attractive for edging. All-America Award, 1942 pkt. 10c
Marigold, Dwarf Coronet Improved	" "	h-A	9 in.	Small flowers with golden yellow centers, mahogany collars. Uniform in growth and season of bloom. Plants compact, free-flowering. Low edgings and window boxes pkt. 15c
Marigold, Dwarf Harmony Hybrids	" "	h-A	12 in.	From lovely golden orange to golden yellow; many beautifully blotched and striped. Crested centers. Very early pkt. 10c
Marigold, Dwarf Treasure	" "	h-A	9 in.	Pure golden orange. Scabiosa type. Very floriferous. Dark green foliage. Blooms midsummer to frost. Our introduction pkt. 15c
Marigold, French Double Dwarf Harmony	" "	h-A	12 in.	Mahogany outside petals; orange tufted center. Blooms early and until hard frost pkt. 10c
Marigold, French Double Dwarf Mixed (Harmony Hybrids)	" "	h-A	10 in.	Orange, yellow, maroon. Compact rounded plants, ideal for edging and bedding pkt. 10c
Marigold, French Double Dwarf Melody	" "	h-A	12 in.	Fully double, brilliant orange flowers of the Harmony type. Blooms early and all summer. Unsurpassed as border or edging plant. Superb new Ferry-Morse development—All-America Award, 1942 (See page 24) pkt. 10c
Marigold, French Double Dwarf Spry	" "	h-A	9 in.	All-America Award, 1941. Extra early. Free blooming. Harmony-type flowers with light yellow centers pkt. 10c
Marigold, Single French Dwarf Legion of Honor	" "	h-A	8 in.	Single row of golden yellow petals around center of velvety garnet pkt. 10c
Marigold, Sunkist	" "	h-A	6 in.	Golden orange blossoms. Harmony-type, one-inch across. Very early and long blooming. Unusually good for window boxes and edgings. All-America Award, 1943 pkt. 15c
Marigold, French Double Tall Mixed	" "	h-A	2½ ft.	Fine blend of two-toned flowers. For border decoration and cutting pkt. 10c

Select Some of the Newer Varieties



Marigold Melody and Ageratum Dwarf Blue Bedder



Marigold Early Sunshine (See page 14)

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Matricaria capensis, Double White	Feverfew	h-P	2 ft.	Dainty white button-like flowers in terminal clusters. Excellent in garden and for cutting. Long blooming pkt. 25c
Matthiola bicornis	Evening Scented Stock	h-A	15 in.	Small mauve flowers. Especially desirable for fragrance ptk. 10c
Mignonette, Machet	<i>Reseda</i>	h-A	12 in.	Bronze spikes; dark green leaves. Greatly valued for fragrance ptk. 10c
Mignonette, Red Goliath	<i>Reseda</i>	h-A	12 in.	Large coppery-red spikes. Vigorous plant. Thrives in full sun or partial shade ptk. 10c
Momordica, Balsam Apple	<i>Momordica balsamina</i>	h-A	10 ft.	Brilliant yellow flowers; spherical fruits. Lacy foliage ptk. 10c
Momordica, Balsam Pear	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	h-A	10 ft.	Cylindrical, elongated yellow fruits. Sometimes boiled and eaten in young state ptk. 10c
Momordica, Mixed	Balsam Apple and Pear	h-A	10 ft.	Yellow flowers; fruits of apple and pear shape. Ornamental vine ptk. 10c
Moon Flower	<i>Ipomoea grandiflora alba</i>	h-A	12 ft. or more	White blossoms. A vine unsurpassed for size of flowers. Fragrant in evening ptk. 10c
Morning Glory, Crimson Rambler	<i>Convolvulus</i>	h-A	12 ft. or more	Ruby red, white throat. Strong climber. Effective against side of house or on fence or trellis. Our 1939 introduction ptk. 10c
Morning Glory, Giant Mixed	<i>Ipomoea imperialis</i>	h-A	10 ft.	Radiant colors with odd markings. Graceful vine ptk. 10c
Morning Glory, Heavenly Blue	<i>Ipomoea rubro coerulea</i>	h-A	12 ft. or more	Clear sky blue, creamy throat. Quick, dense growth and beautiful flowers make this vine wonderfully popular ptk. 10c
Morning Glory, Liberty Mixed	.....	h-A	12 ft. or more	Blend of Heavenly Blue (blue), Pearly Gates (white), and Crimson Rambler (red) ptk. 10c
Morning Glory, Pearly Gates	<i>Ipomoea</i>	h-A	12 ft. or more	Large, pure white blossoms. Vigorous growth. Very floriferous. A Ferry-Morse development. All-America Silver Medal Award, 1942 ptk. 10c
Morning Glory, Scarlett O'Hara	<i>Ipomoea</i>	h-A	10 ft.	Bright red. Large flowered. Not a strong climber. Good in window and porch boxes. All-America Award, 1938 ptk. 10c
Morning Glory, Troubadour	<i>Ipomoea</i>	h-A	12 ft.	Enormous crimson blossoms, rimmed white. A gay climber ptk. 15c
Morning Glory, Mixed	<i>Convolvulus major</i>	h-A	10 ft. or more	Clear tones of blue and crimson. Twine over fence, trellis, or on strings. Easy to grow ptk. 10c
Nasturtium, Golden Gleam	<i>Tropaeolum</i>	h-A	15 in. tall; 3 ft. trailing	Golden yellow, semi-double flowers. Unsurpassed for cutting. Fragrant ptk. 10c
Nasturtium, Golden Globe	"	h-A	12 in.	Golden yellow. Compact form of Golden Gleam. For cutting, window box, low border planting ptk. 10c
Nasturtium, Scarlet Gleam Improved	"	h-A	15 in. tall; 3 ft. trailing	Brilliant scarlet. Fine for cutting and border use. Some singles among the semi-doubles ptk. 10c
Nasturtium, Gleam Hybrids	"	h-A	15 in. tall; 3 ft. trailing	Salmon, rose, yellow, primrose, red. Some singles among semi-doubles ptk. 10c
Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed	Tom Thumb Nasturtium	h-A	12 in.	Bright and pastel colors. Well suited for edgings, low borders, window boxes ptk. 10c
Nasturtium, Tall Mixed	<i>Tropaeolum lobbianum</i>	h-A	18 in. tall; 5 ft. trailing	Bright colors. Window box; ornamental vine planting for trellis; cutting garden ptk. 10c

Dress Up Your Vegetable Garden

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Nemesia, Blue Gem	<i>Nemesia compacta</i>	h-A	8 in.	Forget-me-not blue flowers. Excellent edging plant. Needs moist, cool climate pkt. 15c
Nemesia grandiflora suttoni, Mixed	<i>Nemesia grandiflora</i>	h-A	12 in.	Warm tones of red, yellow, orange. Plants and flowers larger than Blue Gem; plants more spreading pkt. 15c
Nemesia, Triumph Mixed	<i>Nemesia compacta</i>	h-A	8 in.	Deep red, orange, yellow, blue, dark purple. Excellent edging or rock garden plant wherever summers are cool pkt. 10c
Nemophila, Insignis Blue	Baby-blue-eyes	h-A	6 in.	Sky blue shading lighter at center. California wild flower that does well in other parts of country. Useful as ground cover pkt. 10c
Nicotiana, Evening Star	<i>Nicotiana affinis hybrida</i> ; Flowering tobacco	hh-A	2 to 3 ft.	White, lavender, purple, rose, red. Mass in border for fragrance. Combine with taller annuals pkt. 10c
Nierembergia Purple Robe	Dwarf Cup Flower	hh-P	6 in.	Deep blue or violet-blue. Can be grown as an annual. Continual bloom over long period. Very nice for border or rock garden. All-America Award, 1942 pkt. 50c
Painted Daisy, Single Mixed	<i>Pyrethrum roseum</i> ; Persian Daisy	h-P	2 ft.	Tones of rose and red. Beautiful in perennial border in spring pkt. 10c
Pansy, Superb Giant Mixed	<i>Viola tricolor</i>	h-A	8 in.	Bright colors. Large flowers. Compact plants pkt. 10c
Pansy, Dwarf Swiss Giant Mixed	" "	h-A	7 in.	More compact than regular Swiss Giant. Flowers fully as large. Excellent for window box and border edging pkt. 25c
Pansy, Geneva Super Giant Mixed	" "	h-A	8 in.	Many rich colors. Our own reselection of the Roggeli type. Mammoth flowers pkt. 25c
Pansy, Maple Leaf Giant, Mixed	" "	h-A	8 in.	Fine blend of colors. Extremely large flowers. Vigorous plants pkt. 25c
Pansy, Swiss Giant or Roggeli	" "	h-A	8 in.	Separate colors: Rich garnet (ALPENGLOW); Deep blue (BERNA); Blue with deep blue blotches (LAKE OF THUN); Golden, blotched deep brown (RHINEGOLD); and Mixed. Large circular flowers. Long blooming season Each: pkt. 25c
Pansy, Coronation Gold	" "	h-A	8 in.	Clear yellow, lower petals lightly flushed orange. Large, nicely shaped flowers. Nice for edgings and window boxes pkt. 25c
Pentstemon gloxinoides Mixed	Beard Tongue	h-P	2 ft.	Gay colors. Large spikes of tubular flowers with spotted throats. Bloom for long period pkt. 25c
Perennial Sweet Pea, Mixed	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	h-P	5 ft.	Carmine, pink, white. Excellent low climber for fences, stumps, and banks. Not fragrant pkt. 10c
Petunia, Balcony Blue	<i>Petunia hybrida</i>	h-A	15 in.	Deep violet blue. Flowers larger than ordinary petunia. Ideal for window box pkt. 10c
Petunia, Flaming Velvet	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Large flowers of rich, deep red pkt. 10c
Petunia, Hollywood Star	" "	h-A	14 in.	Seed not available until after harvest, 1947
Petunia, King	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Separate colors: Blue; Crimson; Violet; White; Howard's Star. Easiest petunia to grow and best for bedding Each: pkt. 10c



This brilliant field of Petunias on one of our California ranches is a seed crop of Rose Bedder, a Ferry-Morse introduction (See page 17)



Pansy, Geneva Super Giant

with a Border of Colorful Flowers

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Petunia, Radiance	<i>Petunia hybrida</i>	h-A	2 ft.	All-America Award, 1941. Dazzling scarlet-rose, with gold center. Large flowered. Very free flowering pkt. 10c
Petunia, Rose King Improved	" "	h-A	15 in.	Deep clear rose-pink. Large, plentiful flowers. Our introduction. All-America Award, 1935 pkt. 10c
Petunia, Large Flowered Mixed	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Violet, rose, pink, white, lavender, crimson. One of the best window box varieties pkt. 10c
Petunia, Celestial Rose	<i>Petunia nana compacta</i>	h-A	14 in.	Deep pink. Best pink petunia. Excellent for bedding, edging, window boxes pkt. 10c
Petunia, Cheerful	" "	h-A	10 in.	Large blossoms of clear salmon-pink. Compact plants. Ideal for bedding and borders. All-America Award, 1944 pkt. 25c
Petunia, Cream Star	<i>Petunia nana compacta</i>	h-A	12 in.	All-America Silver Medal, 1940. Soft, creamy white, star-shaped blossoms. Extremely free-blooming pkt. 10c
Petunia, First Lady	" "	h-A	12 in.	All-America Award, 1940. Pale rose pink, cream throat, darker veining. Bushy plants. Splendid for borders and window boxes pkt. 25c
Petunia, Glow	" "	h-A	12 in.	All-America Silver Medal, 1939. Dwarf, ball-shaped plants. Many flowers of rich rose-red with lighter throats pkt. 25c
Petunia, Igloo	" "	h-A	10 in.	Small, creamy-white, yellow-throated flowers. Neat, compact plants. Unexcelled for massing and for window boxes. Blooms mid-June to late summer. All-America Award, 1943 pkt. 15c
Petunia, King Henry	" "	h-A	14 in.	Rich ox-blood crimson. Large flowers. Compact plants pkt. 25c
Petunia, Rose Bedder	" "	h-A	14 in.	Bright rose-colored blossoms with golden throats. Many flowers, compact plants. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Petunia, Rosy Morn	" "	h-A	14 in.	Rosy pink with white throat. Popular for window boxes pkt. 10c
Petunia, Salmon Supreme	" "	h-A	14 in.	Deep salmon pink. Flowers small, but plentiful pkt. 25c
Petunia, Silver Blue (Heavenly Blue)	" "	h-A	14 in.	Silvery sky blue. Very pretty combined with Celestial Rose pkt. 10c
Petunia, Ferry's Midget Mixed	" "	h-A	12 in.	Our own special colorful blend. All the newest dwarf varieties pkt. 10c
Petunia, Dwarf Giants of California Mixed	<i>Petunia superbissima</i>	h-A	10 in.	Wide range of colors. Plants compact. Single flowers very large and open throated. Unusually suitable for window box or potting pkt. 50c
Petunia, Giants of California, Mixed (Single Fringed)	<i>Petunia superbissima</i>	h-A	13 in.	Wide range of colors. Huge fringed flowers. Harder to grow than smaller-flowered petunias pkt. 50c
Petunia, Giant Ruffled Gaiety, (The Art)	<i>Petunia erecta</i>	h-A	16 in.	Vari-colored, carmine and white single flowers. Frilled. Very free-blooming. Effective pkt. 50c
Petunia, Maximum Double Fringed, Mixed	Petunia, All-Double	h-A	12 in.	Seed not available until after harvest, 1947
Petunia, Dwarf Maximum Double Fringed Mixed	Petunia, All-Double	h-A	10 in.	Seed not available until after harvest, 1947
Petunia, Single Giant Snow-storm	<i>Petunia hybrida grandiflora</i>	h-A	12 in.	Mammoth white flowers. Beautiful in window boxes pkt. 50c
Petunia, Single Giant Fringed, Theodosia Improved	<i>Petunia hybrida grandiflora</i>	h-A	12 in.	Very large ruffled flowers of soft rosy pink with veined yellow throat pkt. 50c
Phacelia	<i>Phacelia campanularia</i> ; California Blue Bells	h-A	8 in.	Vivid gentian blue with prominent white anthers. Compact plant. Many bell-shaped flowers. Early and late blooming. Edgings and rock gardens pkt. 10c
Phlox drummondii	Annual Phlox	h-A	12 in.	Separate colors: Chamois rose; Maroon; Pink; Scarlet-white-eye; Scarlet; Violet; White; Yellow; Mixed. Use in large groups in border pkt. 10c
Phlox drummondii, Dwarf	Annual Phlox	h-A	8 in.	Separate colors: Apricot; Pink; Scarlet; Violet; White; Yellow; Mixed. Suitable for rock gardens and low edgings Each: pkt. 25c
Phlox, Star Mixed	<i>Phlox cuspidata</i>	h-A	12 in.	Many bright colors. Petals have toothed edges pkt. 10c
Pinks, Annual Double Carnation Shades	<i>Dianthus hedewigii lacinatus flore plena</i>	h-A	12 in.	Shades of salmon, rose, red. Superb flowers. Much superior to the old Japanese pinks pkt. 10c
Pinks, Double China Mixed	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>	h-A	12 in.	Rich colors and markings. Fringed flowers somewhat like Sweet William but larger pkt. 10c
Pinks, Hardy Single and Double Mixed	<i>Dianthus plumarius</i>	h-P	12 in.	Splendid assortment of colors. Deeply fringed flowers. Rich clove scent pkt. 15c
Pinks, Gaiety, Single Mixed	<i>Dianthus hedewigii</i>	h-A	12 in.	Gay colors, rich markings. Fringed petals. Fragrant. Delightful in the border pkt. 10c

Ferry's Seeds for Your Garden

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Platycodon grandiflora Blue	Chinese Bell Flower	h-P	18 in.	Seed not available until after harvest, 1947
Poppy, American Legion	<i>Papaver rhocas</i>	h-A	18 in.	Dazzling scarlet with white cross at center. Single flowers. Sow in beds by themselves or in groups in the border pkt. 10c
Poppy, Double Shirley, Sweet Briar	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	h-A	18 in.	Charming double and semi-double pink flowers pkt. 10c
Poppy, Single Shirley Mixed	" "	h-A	18 in.	Shades of pink and rose, bright scarlet, carmine-red. Large flowers produced over long season pkt. 10c
Poppy, Orientale Hardy Red	<i>Papaver orientale</i>	h-P	2½ ft.	Glowing scarlet. A gorgeous splash of color in garden or border pkt. 10c
Poppy, Orientale Hybrids	" "	h-P	2½ ft.	Mostly red, with some white, rose, salmon, and orange. Large cup-shaped flowers. Long stems. Fern-like foliage pkt. 10c
Poppy, Orientale Salmon Shades	" "	h-P	40 in.	Fine new color development in Oriental Poppy. Gorgeous blossoms, spring to late summer pkt. 15c
Portulaca, Double Mixed	Moss Rose; Sun Plant	h-A	6 in.	Superb blend of gay colors. High percentage of doubles and semi-doubles pkt. 10c
Portulaca, Single Mixed	Moss Rose; Sun Plant	h-A	6 in.	Gay colors. Useful ground cover in dry sunny spots; at home in rock garden pkt. 10c
Primrose, Showy Evening	<i>Oenothera lamarckiana</i>	h-B	2½ ft.	Brilliant yellow. Interesting twilight bloomer pkt. 10c
Primula malacoides, New Baby	Baby Primrose	t-P	16 in.	Deep rosy lilac. Solid flowers. An improved variety pkt. 25c
Primula veris Mixed	<i>Primula polyanthus</i> ; Bunch Primrose	h-P	6 in.	Shades of lavender, red, maroon, yellow, white. Clusters of flowers on wiry stems. Rock garden or low border pkt. 25c
Ranunculus, Morse's Mammoth Double Mixed	Buttercup	h-P	10 in.	Yellow, orange, and red tones. Compact plants. Large double and semi-double flowers. Very attractive in hardy border in early summer pkt. 10c
Rudbeckia bi-color superba	Cone Flower	h-A	2 ft.	Cone shaped brown centers; golden petals, velvety brown spots at base. Excellent as cut flower, or in clumps in border pkt. 10c
Rudbeckia, Starlight	Cone Flower	h-A	3 ft.	Large flowered, semi-double. Primrose-yellow to mahogany, some bi-colored. Long stems for cutting. Good background plant. All-America Award, 1942 pkt. 15c
Salpiglossis, Large Flowered Mixed	Painted Tongue	h-A	2½ ft.	Large lily-like flowers on long wiry stalks rising from low base of leaves. pkt. 10c
Salvia, Bonfire	Flowering Sage; Scarlet Sage	t-P used as annual	18 in.	Bright red. Especially pretty with dark green or white background pkt. 10c
Salvia farinacea, Blue Bedder	Flowering Sage	h-h-P	3 ft.	Pale, cloudy blue, tubular flowers on tall slender spikes. Desirable for cutting pkt. 25c
Salvia patens	" "	t-P	18 in.	One of finest indigo blue flowers. Long flower spikes. Plants bushy. Attractive in border pkt. 25c
Salvia splendens	" "	t-P	2 ft.	Scarlet. Large flowered early strain of this vigorous old favorite pkt. 25c
Saponaria vaccaria rosea	Soapwort; Bouncing Bet	h-A	8 in.	Gay rosy scarlet. Dense bright green foliage. Many starry flowers. Rock garden or front of border pkt. 10c
Scabiosa caucasica	Pincushion Flower	h-P	2 ft.	Lavender blue. Attractive flowers on long stems. Blooms through the summer pkt. 25c
Scabiosa columbaria	" "	h-P	18 in.	Separate colors: Lavender; Pink. Plants more dwarf and spreading than Caucasica type. Finely cut foliage Each: pkt. 25c
Scabiosa, Blue Moon	" "	h-A	2½ ft.	Clear lavender blue. Huge flowers on long strong stems. All-America Honorable Mention, 1939 pkt. 10c
Scabiosa, Dwarf Heavenly Blue	" "	h-A	18 in.	All-America Award, 1940. Clear lavender blue. Dwarf bushy plants for low borders pkt. 10c
Scabiosa, Giant Annual	" "	h-A	2½ ft.	Maroon; Peach Blossom; Red; Rose; White; Yellow; and Mixed. Large double blossoms about 2 in across Each: pkt. 10c
Scarlet Flax	<i>Linum grandiflorum rubrum</i>	h-A	18 in.	Bright glossy red. Graceful in clumps in the border. Excellent rock garden plant pkt. 10c
Scarlet Runner Bean	<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i>	h-A	10 ft.	Bright red, pea-shaped flowers. Splendid ornamental climber which gives good shade. Beans good for table use pkt. 10c
Schizanthus, Dr. Badger's Hybrids	Poor Man's Orchid	h-A	18 in.	Flowers like tiny butterflies in pastel shades with dainty markings. A beautiful collection pkt. 25c
Sensitive Plant	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	h-A	12 in.	Seed not available until after harvest, 1947
Shasta Daisy, Alaska	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum hybrida maximum</i>	h-P	2 ft.	White. Flowers extra large with yellow centers. Somewhat later in blooming than regular strain. Splendid where season is long pkt. 10c
Sidalcea, New Hybrids	Greek Mallow	h-P	3 ft.	Odd shaped blooms in pink and rose shades on long spikes. Stately plants. Useful for tall backgrounds and as a cut flower pkt. 25c

are Easily Available through Your Dealer



Gathering seed of Cleome, Giant Pink Queen at Oakview,
Ferry-Morse Seed Co.'s Seed Breeding Station near
Detroit, Michigan (See page 10)



Salpiglossis is graceful, and the colors and markings of the flowers artistic

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Snapdragon, Compact Bedding Bronze (Rust-Resistant)	<i>Antirrhinum nanum</i>	h-A	18 in.	Rich golden bronze, flushed rose. Plants dwarf and compact. Free blooming. Our introduction pkt. 25c
Snapdragon, Compact Bedding Light Salmon Pink (Rust-Resistant)	<i>Antirrhinum nanum</i>	h-A	18 in.	Exquisite color. Our own special strain bred to resist rust pkt. 25c
Snapdragon, Giant Bedding, (Rust-Resistant)	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	h-A	2 ft.	Pink; Scarlet; White; Yellow; and Mixed. Strong growing. Our own special strains bred to resist rust Each: pkt. 10c
Snapdragon, Tall Maximum (Rust-Resistant)	<i>Antirrhinum maximum</i>	h-A	3 ft.	Copper (COPPER QUEEN); Crimson (CRIMSON KING); Pink (PINK SENSATION); White (ALASKA); Yellow (YELLOW GIANT); and Mixed. Huge spikes. Requires staking. Our own strains Each: pkt. 25c
Snow-on-the-mountain	<i>Euphorbia variegata</i>	h-A	2 ft.	Foliage bright green and silvery-white. Adds interest and contrast to flower border pkt. 10c
Statice sinuata	Sea Lavender	h-A	2 ft.	Rose; True Blue; White; Yellow (BONDUELLI); and Mixed. Stiff stalks bear dense groups of blossoms in graduated rows. Dainty winter bouquets Each: pkt. 10c
Statice suworowi	Rat Tail Statice; Sea Lavender	h-A	2 ft.	Rose colored blossoms on tapering spikes resembling long slender tails pkt. 10c
Stevia serrata, White	<i>Piqueria</i>	t-P	2 ft.	Tiny clear white blossoms, faintly scented. Hardy in mild climates. One of best of small flowering plants pkt. 10c
Stock, Beauty of Nice	<i>Matthiola incana</i>	h-A	16 to 18 in.	Canary Yellow; Chamois (AURORA); Crimson; Lavender; Light Pink; Mauve; Old Rose; Purple; Rose Pink (ROSE OF NICE); Salmon Rose; White; and Mixed. Follows Ten Weeks class in season of bloom. Plants pyramidal Each: pkt. 10c
Stock, Early Beauty of Nice Carmine Rose	<i>Matthiola incana</i>	h-A	18 in.	Our own 1941 introduction. Weeks earlier than regular Beauty of Nice. Sure to bloom. New, attractive color pkt. 10c
Stock, Double Dwarf Ten Weeks	<i>Matthiola incana</i>	h-A	12 in.	Bright Pink; Canary Yellow; Crimson; Lavender; Mauve; Purple; White; and Mixed. Excellent for edgings or low beds Each: pkt. 10c
Stock, Giant Imperial	" "	h-A	2 ft.	Outstanding strains for cutting. Antique Copper; Carmine Rose; Chamois; Crimson; Dark Purple (ELK'S PRIDE); Golden Rose; Lavender Mauve; Old Rose; Rose; Salmon Rose; White (SANTA MARIA); Yellow (GOLDEN BALL); and Mixed. Long stems. Large flowers. Each: pkt. 10c
Stock, Giant Winter, Mixed	Brompton Stock; <i>Matthiola incana</i>	hh-B	2 ft.	Seed not available until after harvest, 1947
Stokesia cuneata	Perennial Cornflower	h-P	1½ ft.	Beautiful light blue flowers, about 3 inches across, resembling single cornflower or single Aster. Long, firm stems ideal for cutting pkt. 25c

You'll Find Many Exquisite Flower Varieties



Sweet William, Single



Sunflower, Double Sun Gold

SWEET PEAS, CUTHBERTSON. Large, abundant, fragrant flowers. Long stems. Vigorous vine growth, causing them to succeed where other Sweet Peas fail because of summer heat. Lovely colors: **Coline** (scarlet), **Evelyn** (salmon cream pink), **Frank G.** (lavender), **Janet** (white, black seeded), **Lois** (rose pink), and **Tommy** (blue). Package containing 6 packets..... 50c

SWEET PEAS, EARLY FLOWERING. Huge waved flowers. Bright colors. For winter bloom in California and the South; for early summer bloom where summers are hot. Package containing 6 packets..... 50c

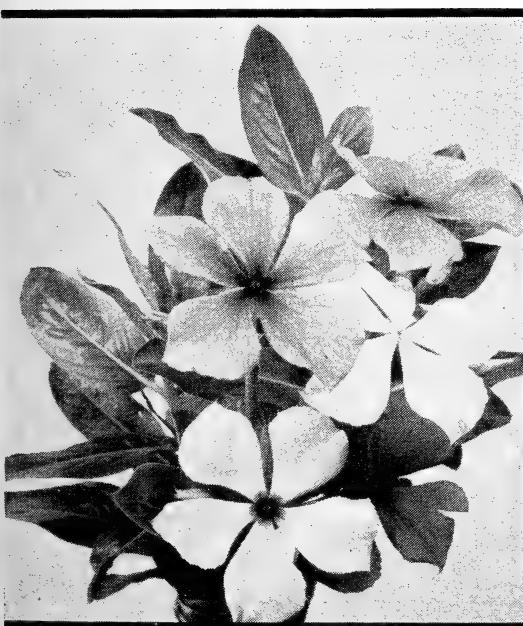
SWEET PEAS, SUMMER FLOWERING. Lovely colors. For localities where summers are fairly cool. Package containing 6 packets..... 50c

For instructions on Sweet Pea growing send for special booklet

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Strawflower, Mixed	<i>Helichrysum</i>	h-A	2½ ft.	Brilliant and soft colors. Double pompon flowers. Best of all Everlastings for winter bouquets
Sunflower, Double Sun Gold	<i>Helianthus</i>	h-A	6 ft.	Quilled petals in solid hemisphere of bright yellow. Tall background flower
Sunflower, Red and Gold	"	h-A	5 ft.	Petals crimson and yellow; center deep red. Useful background flower
Sunflower, Miniature	"	h-A	3 ft.	Yellow petals around a small dark disc. Bushy branching plant. Three-inch flowers on long stems
Sweet Peas, Early Flowering Spencer	<i>Lathyrus</i>	h-A	3 ft. or more	Separate colors: Blue; Cream-pink; Lavender; Rose-pink; Scarlet; White; and Mixed. For winter bloom in California and the South plant in fall; for early summer bloom where summers are hot plant in very early spring
Sweet Peas, Summer Flowering Spencer	"	h-A	3 ft. or more	Freer blooming and longer stemmed than early varieties. Use where summers are fairly cool. Blue; Cream-pink; Lavender; Rose-pink; Scarlet; White; and Superb Mixed
Each: pkt. 10c				
Sweet Peas, Cuthbertson	"	h-A	3 ft. or more	Carol (clear pink); Coline (scarlet); David (bright rose crimson); Evelyn (salmon cream pink); Frank G. (lavender); Janet (white, black seeded); Jessie (mauve); Katie (rose cream pink); Kenneth (crimson); Lois (rose pink); Marion (cream, black seeded); Tommy (blue); and Mixed. (See color insert)
Each: pkt. 10c				
Sweet Pea, Perennial	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>			See Perennial Sweet Pea, page 16
Sweet William, Double Mixed	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	h-P	2 ft.	Dainty shades. Not so showy, but longer in flower than the Single type
				pkt. 10c
Sweet William, Single	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	h-P	2 ft.	Salmon Pink (PINK BEAUTY); Bright Scarlet (SCARLET BEAUTY); and Mixed. Fine rounded clusters, 3 or 4 in. across. Especially good to follow tulips
				Each: pkt. 10c
Sweet Wivelsfield	<i>Dianthus</i>	h-A	15 in.	Red and pink. Similar to Sweet William but plants are smaller. Fragrant. For edging or for cutting.
				pkt. 10c
Tagetes <i>signata</i> <i>pumila</i>	Single Dwarf Mari-gold	h-A	10 in.	Small, golden yellow flowers on bushy plants. Ideal for edging
				pkt. 15c

in Your Dealer's Ferry Display

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Texas Blue Bonnet	<i>Lupin texensis</i>	h-A	12 in.	Rich deep blue; heart-shaped rose-pink eye. Prefers cool weather. Good in dry locations pkt. 10c
Thermopsis caroliniana	False Lupin	h-P	1½ ft.	Seed not available until after harvest, 1947
Thunbergia alata, Mixed	Black Eyed Susan	t-P	4 ft.	Blossoms white through buff to deep orange with solid black center. Twines or climbs. Use as annual for window box, ground cover in sun, or to overhang bank pkt. 10c
Tithonia	<i>Tithonia speciosa</i> ; Mexican Sunflower	t-P	6 ft.	Vivid orange-scarlet flowers; odd-shaped leaves. Annual in North; perennial in mild climates. Early flowering strain pkt. 10c
Verbena	<i>Verbena hybrida</i>	t-P used as annual	8 in.	Scarlet (DEFIANCE); Fine Mixed (superb blend). Good-sized blossoms. Rock gardens, low borders, window boxes Each: pkt. 10c
Verbena Hybrida Mammoth	<i>Verbena gigantea</i>	t-P used as annual	8 in.	Separate colors: Blue with white eye; Pink (LUMINOSA); Scarlet (LUCIFER); White. Large flowering strain with fine rounded blossom clusters Each: pkt. 25c
Verbena, Super-Giant Hybrids	<i>Verbena gigantea</i>	t-P used as annual	8 in.	Superb blend of colors. Large flowers. Fine rounded clusters pkt. 25c
Vinca rosea	<i>Vinca rosea</i> ; Periwinkle	t-P used as annual	15 in.	Rose; White; White with Rose center; and Mixed. Very satisfactory for bedding and borders. Foliage free from insects Separate colors, each: pkt. 15c Mixed: pkt. 10c
Viola cornuta	Tufted Pansy	h-P	6 in.	White (WHITE PERFECTION); Yellow; Light Blue (BLUE PERFECTION); and Mixed. One of best edging plants for border or rock garden Separate colors, each: pkt. 25c Mixed: pkt. 10c
Viola cornuta bicolor	Johnny-jump-up	h-P	6 in.	Gold and purple. Dwarf plants covered with tiny blossoms. Our own growing pkt. 25c
Viola, Blue Elf	Johnny-jump-up	h-P	9 in.	Small blossoms with upper petals deep violet-blue, lower petals lighter, gold eye, black markings. New, distinct variety of our own introduction. Ideal for rock gardens, window boxes, edgings in semi-shade. Best treated as annual (See page 24) pkt. 25c
Viola cornuta, Jersey Gem	Tufted Pansy	h-P	6 in.	The best deep violet-blue pkt. 50c
Viola, Large Flowered Mixed	<i>Viola cornuta</i>	h-P	6 in.	Ruby, bronze, blue, golden yellow and many unusual shades. Special formula blend of choice large flowered Violas pkt. 25c
Virginian Stock	<i>Malcomia</i>	h-A	6 in.	Red and white. Rock garden, bedding, edging pkt. 10c
Whitlavia gloxinoides Blue	California Canterbury Bell	h-A	12 in.	Seed not available until after harvest, 1947



Vinca rosea—an all-around satisfactory annual



Verbena, Scarlet (DEFIANCE)

Zinnias—Gay and Easy to Grow



Lilliput and Cupid Zinnias in gay colors



Mexicana Hybrids—a lesser-known type of Zinnia of exquisite colors and form

Name on Packet	Other Names	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Colors—Suggestions—Prices
Wild Garden Mixture	Old Fashioned Garden Flowers	h-A	6 to 24 in.	Splendid mixture of kinds and colors for interesting border planting pkt. 10c
Woolflower, Crimson	<i>Celosia childsi</i> or <i>globosa</i>	h-A	2 ft.	Vivid crimson flower clusters. Showy border plant. May be used as Everlasting pkt. 10c
Xeranthemum Double Mixed	Everlasting	h-A	18 in.	Seed not available until after harvest, 1947
Zinnia, Giants of California	Youth-and-Old-Age	h-A	2½ ft.	Bright pink (BRIGHTNESS); Bright Rose (CHERRY QUEEN); Canary Yellow (DAFFODIL); Rich Yellow (GOLDEN QUEEN); Lavender (LAVENDER GEM); Soft Pink (MISS WILLMOTT); Orange (ORANGE KING); White (PURITY); Soft Rose (ROSE QUEEN); Scarlet (SCARLET GEM); Purple (VIOLET QUEEN); and Mixed. Our own improved strains Each: pkt. 10c
Zinnia, Giant Dahlia Flowered	" "	h-A	2½ ft.	Light Yellow (CANARY BIRD); Crimson (CRIMSON MONARCH IMPROVED); Golden Yellow (GOLDEN DAWN); Lavender (DREAM); Light Rose (EXQUISITE); Orange and Gold (ORIOLE); Purple (PURPLE PRINCE); Rich purple (ROYAL PURPLE); Scarlet (SCARLET FLAME); White (POLAR BEAR); and Mixed. Our own improved strains Each: pkt. 10c
Zinnia, Giant Double	" "	h-A	2½ ft.	Crimson; Lavender; Rose; Golden Orange; Light Yellow; Orange; Pink; Purple; Scarlet; White. Grand background flower. Showy cut flower. Easy to grow. Our own improved strains Each: pkt. 10c
Zinnia, Double Elegans, Mixed	Cut-and-come again	h-A	2 ft.	Flowers about 2½ in. diameter. Dome shaped with petals overlapped Each: pkt. 10c
Zinnia, Double Fantasy Mixed	Youth-and-Old-Age	h-A	2 ft.	Red, rose, orange, yellow. Delightful novelty pkt. 10c
Zinnia, Cupid Tiny Tim	Improved Red Rid- ing Hood	h-A	12 in.	Gay scarlet. Compact plants and small flowers. An edging gem and a fine cut flower pkt. 10c
Zinnia, Lilliput or Pompon	Youth-and-Old-Age	h-A	16 in.	Canary Yellow; Crimson; Flesh; Golden Gem; Lilac Gem; Valencia Orange; Purple Gem; Rosebud; Salmon Gem; Scarlet; White; and Mixed. Charming for low borders and cutting. Each: pkt. 10c
Zinnia, Mexicana Hybrids	Mexican Zinnia	h-A	12 in.	Yellow, orange, mahogany. Exquisite colors and form. Some single, some double pkt. 10c
Zinnia, Navajo Mixed	Gaillardia Flowered	h-A	18 in.	Medium sized, double flowers. Odd markings and brilliant hues, resembling an Indian rug pkt. 10c
Zinnia, All-Giant Indian Summer Mixture	Youth-and-Old-Age	h-A	2½ ft.	Crimson, flame-scarlet, cherry, golden-yellow, and burnished copper. Superb cut flowers. Blended for those who like bright colors pkt. 10c
Zinnia, All-Giant Pastel Mixture	" "	h-A	2½ ft.	Pink, lavender, primrose, soft yellow, and white. Superb cutting flowers blended for those who prefer soft colors pkt. 10c
Zinnia, Super Crown o' Gold— Pastel Tints	" "	h-A	2½ ft.	Blend of soft, pretty colors. Huge, double blossoms. Each petal overlaid at base with deep golden yellow. Fine for cutting pkt. 10c

ZINNIAS, GIANT FLOWERED. Colors selected for brilliance and harmony. Our own superb, fully double strains. Package containing **6 packets**.....50c

Flowers Grouped for Special Uses

Easiest to Grow Under Ordinary Garden Conditions	For Backgrounds	For Rock Gardens, Annuals	For Withstanding Drought	For Early Bloom
Alyssum, Sweet	Cleome	Abronia	Abronia	Alyssum, Hardy
Bachelor Button	Delphinium	African Daisy	Achillea	Arabis
Calendula	Hollyhock	Alyssum, Sweet	African Daisy	Aubrieta
California Poppy	Larkspur, Super Majestic	Brachycome	Ageratum	Calendula
Candytuft, Annual	Poppy, Oriental Hardy Red	Ice Plant	Alyssum, Carpet of Snow	Campanula carpatica
Chrysanthemum, Annual	Sidalcea	Linaria	Arctotis	Cerastium
Coreopsis	Sunflower, Ornamental	Lobelia	Armeria	Columbine
Cosmos	Tithonia	Phacelia	Asclepias tuberosa	Coreopsis
Four o'clock		Phlox drummondii	Bartonia	Delphinium
Gaillardia		Portulaca	Brachycome	English Daisy
Marigold		Saponaria	Calliopsis	Foxglove
Nasturtium	Acroclinium	Schizanthus	Campanula pyramidalis	Gaillardia grandiflora
Poppy, Annual	Chinese Lantern	Thunbergia	Scarlet Flax	Painted Daisy
Portulaca	Cockscomb	Scarlet Flax	Statice	Pansy
Snow-on-the-mountain	Gypsophila paniculata	Verbenae	Candytuft	Phacelia
Sunflower, Ornamental	Helichrysum	Virginian Stock	Chinese Forget-me-not	Primula veris
Zinnia	Lunaria		Coreopsis	Ranunculus
	Statice		Cosmos	Sweet William
	Xeranthemum			Viola
For Fragrance	For Semi-Shade	For Rock Gardens, Perennials	For Cut Flowers	For Midsummer Bloom
Abronia	Anchusa italicica	Alyssum, Hardy	Aster	Achillea
Alyssum, Sweet	Bachelor Button	Arabis	Bachelor Button	African Daisy (Dimorphotheca)
Candytuft	Balsam	Armeria	Calendula	Ageratum
Carnation	Centaurea imperialis	Asclepias tuberosa	Calliopsis	Brachycome
Centaurea imperialis	Clarkia	Aubrieta	California Poppy	Campanula
Heliotrope	Coleus	Callirhoe	Calliopsis	Cleome
Hesperis matronalis	Columbine	Campanula carpatica	Cheiranthus (biennial)	Coreopsis
Lavender	English Daisy	Cerastium tomentosum	Columbine	Gaillardia picta
Lilium regale	Forget-me-not	Cheiranthus (biennial)	Dianthus deltoides	Hollyhock
Matthiola	Geum	Columbine	Dianthus plumarius	Larkspur
Mignonette	Godetia	Forget-me-not	English Daisy	Lobelia
Nicotiana	Linaria	Gypsophila paniculata	Forget-me-not	Nasturtium
Petunia	Lupin	Heuchera (Coral Bells)	Gypsophila paniculata	Perennial Sweet Pea
Primula	Mignonette	Iceland Poppy	Heuchera	Petunia
Scabiosa	Nasturtium	Linum	Primula, Hardy	Phlox drummondii
Stock	Pansy	Nierembergia	Ranunculus	Poppy
Sweet Pea	Platycodon	Platycodon	Thermopsis	Scabiosa
Sweet William	Sweet William	Primula, Hardy	Viola	Shasta Daisy
Verbena	Viola	Ranunculus		Verbena
For Edgings	For Window and Porch Boxes	Vines for Screening and Ornament		For Late Bloom
Ageratum	Ageratum	Australian Pea Vine	Aster	Alyssum, Sweet
Alyssum, Sweet	Bachelor Button, Jubilee Gem	Cardinal Climber	Bachelor Button	Aster
English Daisy	Candytuft	Cobaea scandens	Calendula	Bachelor Button
Heuchera (Coral Bells)	Cobaea scandens	Cypress Vine	Calliopsis	Calendula
Linaria	Coleus	Gourd	Carnation	Celosia
Lobelia	Heliotrope	Humulus japonicus	Chrysanthemum	Coreopsis
Marigold, Dwarf	Lantana	Kudzu Vine	Clarkia	Cosmos
Nemesia	Lobelia	Marigold	Coreopsis	Dahlia
Pansy	Marigold, Dwarf	Nasturtium	Cosmos	Gaillardia
Petunia, Dwarf	Mignonette	Painted Daisy	Dahlia	Globe Amaranth
Portulaca	Morning Glory	Pinks	Gaillardia	Hunnemannia
Verbena	Nasturtium, Dwarf	Rudbeckia	Globe Amaranth	Marigold
Viola	Nierembergia	Salpiglossis	Hunnemannia	Pansy
	Pansy	Scabiosa	Marigold	Salvia
	Petunia	Shasta Daisy	Pansy	Snapdragon
	Phlox drummondii	Snapdragon	Salvia	Snapdragon
	Snapdragon, Giant Bedding	Stocks	Snapdragon	Vinca
	Thunbergia	Stokesia	Stocks	Viola
	Verbena	Sweet Pea	Stokesia	Zinnia
	Vinca	Sweet Pea	Sweet Pea	
		Thunbergia	Sweet William	
			Zinnia	

A Few of the Many Tried-and-True Ferry-Morse Flower Seed Introductions



CLEOME, *Giant Pink Queen*, attractive tall annual. Received All-America Silver Medal Award, 1942. Blooms abundantly. Does well practically everywhere (See page 10)



MORNING GLORY, *Pearly Gates* was awarded a Silver Medal in 1942, having received the highest number of points in the entire history of All-America Selections. A perfect companion for Heavenly Blue (See page 15)



VIOLA, *Blue 'Elf*, a dainty flower of the "johnny-jump-up" type, so distinctive in coloring you'll be delighted. Developed by us and introduced in 1942 (See page 21)



MARIGOLD, *Melody*, used as an edging or border, often looks like a miniature blossoming hedge—so uniformly do the plants grow. All-America Award, 1942 (See page 14)

Now You can grow
Better Sweet Peas



Cuthbertson Sweet Peas

FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.

DETROIT 31, MICH., SAN FRANCISCO 24, CALIF.

CUTHBERTSON SWEET PEAS—A MORE HEAT RESISTANT! HUSKIER VINE GROWTH



Cuthbertson Sweet Peas, Jessie and Evelyn, combine attractively in a cut flower arrangement

How These Better Sweet Peas Were Born

Cuthbertson Sweet Peas represent one of the most important developments in the modern world of flowers! Sweet pea lovers can now grow this beautiful flower successfully under conditions of heat and drought.

In the spring of 1931 Frank G. Cuthbertson, Vice President of Ferry-Morse Seed Co. and director of seed breeding, was noting seedlings in the Company's Sweet Pea "workshop" at Salinas, California. His practiced eye noticed a seedling quite different from the others. The blossoms were insignificant and of a homely dull blue color, but the vine growth was exceptionally vigorous and the flower stems unusually long. Mr. Cuthbertson recognized the possibilities of the unusual characteristics and saved the seed.

After two years of selection it became quite certain that the strong growth and long stem factors would continue to breed true. Crosses were then made with some of the Early Flowering varieties in order to increase the size of blossoms, secure loveliest colors, and encourage earliness.

This work of crossing, selecting, and testing went on for about ten years until the new type became entirely fixed, several beautiful shades and tints had been developed, and production crops were abundant enough to allow seed to be offered to the public.

Early developments were temporarily known as "Spring Flowering." Under this name in 1940 three of the colors—Rose Pink, Blue, and Lavender—won high awards in the All-America Trials.

The development of new colors and improved stocks was continued, and these new Sweet Peas have year by year strengthened their firm position as the most heat resistant type in existence, due mainly to extremely vigorous vine growth. Now that a wide range of colors has been developed, together with an extended blooming period and outstanding vigor of growth, length of stem, and size of blossom, they are to be known as the Cuthbertson Sweet Pea in honor of Mr. Cuthbertson who has an international reputation. Ferry-Morse introductions, developed by him, have received high awards from the All-America Selections, the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain, the English and Scottish National Sweet Pea Societies, and the Dutch Horticultural Society.

eworthy Ferry-Morse Development

EXTRA LONG STEMS! SPARKLING COLORS!

What Horticultural Experts Write:

In experimental trials in many sections of the country, the Cuthbertson Sweet Pea has shown wonderful superiority over the older types.

Florida: "Since I first grew the Ferry-Morse sweet peas in 1941, I have been very enthusiastic about this group for Florida. There is no question your strain exhibits the greatest advance made in this flower insofar as our growing conditions are concerned."

Massachusetts: "...the sweet peas...gave excellent results at my home south of Boston. Planted in front of an arborvitae hedge, they made a delightful picture, and they bloomed for what in our section is an uncommonly long period."

New York: "...to tell you of the gratifying success I have had with Cuthbertson sweet pea seed. We have had quite a little cool growing weather and some typically hot Long Island weather, but the plants have done splendidly. The colors have been beautiful."

West Virginia: "I am thoroughly sold on Cuthbertson Sweet Peas. The white is magnificent. The colors of all are exquisite. The vines are vigorous, free-flowering, and the blooms are borne on long sturdy stems."

Ohio: "Cuthbertson Sweet Peas did amazingly well for me. Years ago I gave up trying to grow sweet peas because they just wouldn't do anything in this climate. But these grew well and bloomed over a long period. We had good bloom through most of July. I think if I had given them more care I could have kept them going later."

AWARD WINNERS

BLUE (Tommy)

Scottish Sweet Pea Society
1st Class Certificate, 1944

LAVENDER (Frank G.)

Scottish Sweet Pea Society
1st Class Certificate, 1944

ROSE PINK (Lois)

Scottish Sweet Pea Society
Silver Medal, 1944

SALMON CREAM PINK (Evelyn)

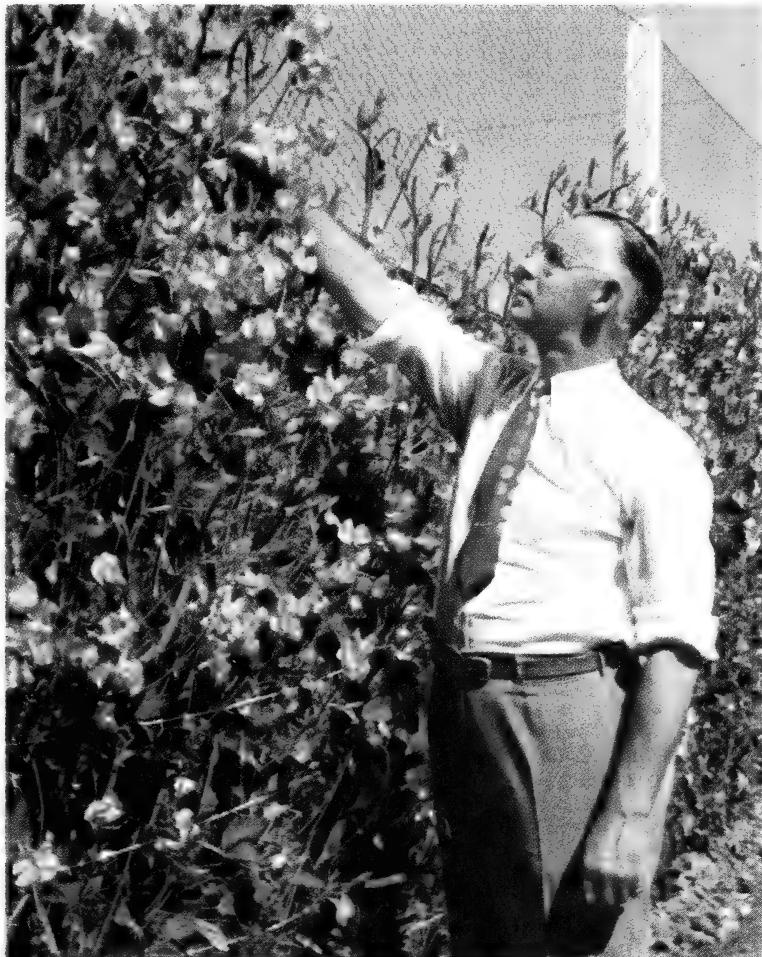
Scottish Sweet Pea Society
Silver Medal, 1944
Gold Medal, 1945

SCARLET (Coline)

Scottish Sweet Pea Society
Certificate of Merit, 1944

WHITE (Janet)

Scottish Sweet Pea Society
Certificate of Merit, 1944



Mr. Cuthbertson reaches for some of the top blossoms of Lois, this lovely rose-pink variety of Ferry-Morse development

CUTHBERTSON SWEET PEAS—A Noteworthy Ferry-Morse Development

MORE HEAT RESISTANT! HUSKIER VINE GROWTH! EXTRA LONG STEMS! SPARKLING COLORS!



Cuthbertson Sweet Peas, Jessie and Evelyn, combine attractively in a cut flower arrangement

How These Better Sweet Peas Were Born

Cuthbertson Sweet Peas represent one of the most important developments in the modern world of flowers! Sweet pea lovers can now grow this beautiful flower successfully under conditions of heat and drought.

In the spring of 1931 Frank G. Cuthbertson, Vice President of Ferry-Morse Seed Co. and director of seed breeding, was noting seedlings in the Company's Sweet Pea "workshop" at Salinas, California. His practiced eye noticed a seedling quite different from the others. The blossoms were insignificant and of a homely dull blue color, but the vine growth was exceptionally vigorous and the flower stems unusually long. Mr. Cuthbertson recognized the possibilities of the unusual characteristics and saved the seed.

After two years of selection it became quite certain that the strong growth and long stem factors would continue to breed true. Crosses were then made with some of the Early Flowering varieties in order to increase the size of blossoms, secure loveliest colors, and encourage earliness.

This work of crossing, selecting, and testing went on for about ten years until the new type became entirely fixed, several beautiful shades and tints had been developed, and production crops were abundant enough to allow seed to be offered to the public.

Early developments were temporarily known as "Spring Flowering." Under this name in 1940 three of the colors—Rose Pink, Blue, and Lavender—won high awards in the All-America Trials.

The development of new colors and improved stocks was continued, and these new Sweet Peas have year by year strengthened their firm position as the most heat resistant type in existence, due mainly to extremely vigorous vine growth. Now that a wide range of colors has been developed, together with an extended blooming period and outstanding vigor of growth, length of stem, and size of blossom, they are to be known as the Cuthbertson Sweet Pea in honor of Mr. Cuthbertson who has an international reputation. Ferry-Morse introductions, developed by him, have received high awards from the All-America Selections, the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain, the English and Scottish National Sweet Pea Societies, and the Dutch Horticultural Society.

What Horticultural Experts Write:

In experimental trials in many sections of the country, the Cuthbertson Sweet Pea has shown wonderful superiority over the older types.

Florida: "Since I first grew the Ferry-Morse sweet peas in 1941, I have been very enthusiastic about this group for Florida. There is no question your strain exhibits the greatest advance made in this flower insofar as our growing conditions are concerned."

Massachusetts: "...the sweet peas...gave excellent results at my home south of Boston. Planted in front of an arborvitae hedge, they made a delightful picture, and they bloomed for what in our section is an uncommonly long period."

New York: "...to tell you of the gratifying success I have had with Cuthbertson sweet pea seed. We have had quite a little cool growing weather and some typically hot Long Island weather, but the plants have done splendidly. The colors have been beautiful."

West Virginia: "I am thoroughly sold on Cuthbertson Sweet Peas. The white is magnificent. The colors of all are exquisite. The vines are vigorous, free-flowering, and the blooms are borne on long sturdy stems."

Ohio: "Cuthbertson Sweet Peas did amazingly well for me. Years ago I gave up trying to grow sweet peas because they just wouldn't do anything in this climate. But these grew well and bloomed over a long period. We had good bloom through most of July. I think if I had given them more care I could have kept them going later."

AWARD WINNERS

BLUE (Tommy)

Scottish Sweet Pea Society
1st Class Certificate, 1944

LAVENDER (Frank G.)

Scottish Sweet Pea Society
1st Class Certificate, 1944

ROSE PINK (Lois)

Scottish Sweet Pea Society
Silver Medal, 1944

SALMON CREAM PINK (Evelyn)

Scottish Sweet Pea Society
Silver Medal, 1944
Gold Medal, 1945

SCARLET (Coline)

Scottish Sweet Pea Society
Certificate of Merit, 1944

WHITE (Janet)

Scottish Sweet Pea Society
Certificate of Merit, 1944



Mr. Cuthbertson reaches for some of the top blossoms of Lois, this lovely rose-pink variety of Ferry-Morse development

CUTHBERTSON Sweet Peas

ARE AVAILABLE IN THE FOLLOWING COLORS

Tommy—blue

David—bright rose crimson

Carol—clear pink

Marion—cream, black seeded

Kenneth—crimson

Frank G.—lavender

Jessie—mauve

Lois—rose pink

Katie—rose cream pink

Evelyn—salmon cream pink

Coline—scarlet

Janet—white, black seeded

Mixed—a blend of colors

WHEN TO SOW CUTHBERTSON SWEET PEA SEED OUTDOORS

In California—August or September for early spring bloom; November to early January for summer bloom.

In the Pacific Northwest—March or April.

In the Southwest, Southern Texas, and Southern Florida—September or October

In the Lower Southern States—Texas to Atlantic Seaboard—November, December, January

In the Balance of the Country—February to about April 1, just as soon as soil can be worked.

HOW TO PREPARE THE SOIL AND SOW THE SEED

Best location is a spot where Sweet Peas will get morning and forenoon sun and none in the afternoon. Rich loamy soil is desirable. Deep digging to even more than a spade-length down and finely prepared soil are **very important**. Sow seeds about 1 inch apart and 1 to 1½ inches deep.

Tom Williams, "The Old Dirt Dobber," nationally known gardening authority, who conducts "The Garden Gate" radio program from Nashville, Tennessee, tells of Cuthbertson Sweet Pea success in his home garden eight miles south of that city:

"Sweet Peas have always been quite uncertain in this section of the country on account of the very hot spells coming along in late April or May, and for this reason I was especially interested in trying out the new Ferry-Morse Cuthbertson strain.

"I planted in February, using a trench about a foot deep. At the bottom a two-inch layer of manure was placed and on top of this two inches of topsoil in which the seeds were planted. As the vines grew, soil was filled in until the trench was completely filled. The vines were then hilled up, and a side trench made down each side of the row for watering. Trellises, the same as for pole beans, were made ready ahead of time for the vines to climb.

"Germination was excellent, and the growth rapid and strong. The Sweet Peas began to bloom when about three feet high and continued wonderfully for a long period, seemingly unaffected by the hot weather which hit them.

"These were by far the finest Sweet Peas we have ever had in our garden, and we have tried them all over the last twenty years. I consider them a real contribution to gardeners everywhere, especially in sections where little success was possible before."

(Note: The Old Dirt Dobber says he has found that the later Sweet Peas are planted, the shallower the trench may be—to a depth of six inches or so.)

YOU CAN GET CUTHBERTSON SWEET PEAS FROM YOUR DEALER WHO HANDLES FERRY'S SEEDS—if he happens to be temporarily out of certain colors, he will order for you

Vegetable Varieties Specially Adapted to Home Canning



PEAS, Thomas Laxton—of superb flavor and sweetness
(See page 41)

BEANS—Bush Green

Pod
Stringless Green Pod
★Tendergreen

BEANS—Bush Wax

Pod
Pencil Pod
Stringless Kidney

BEANS—Pole

Kentucky Wonder

BEANS—Lima

Henderson's Bush
★Fordhook No. 242

BEET

Detroit Dark Red

CORN, Sweet

Ferry's Golden (Charlevoix)
Golden Bantam
Golden Cross Bantam
(See pages 34 and 35)



TOMATO, Rutgers—fine for juice as well as for
canning (See page 45)

SPINACH

★Long Standing Bloomsdale (See page 43)
Savoy Leaved or Bloomsdale

PEAS

Laxton's Progress
Little Marvel
Telephone
Thomas Laxton

SWISS CHARD

Large Ribbed Dark Green

TOMATO

Bonny Best
Marglobe (See pages 43 and 44)
Pritchard
Rutgers

★Ask your dealer to order this lesser known variety.



BEET, Detroit Dark Red—excellent for canning whole when the roots are no more than an inch and a half in diameter. Tender and of fine quality for slicing and pickling even when full grown (See page 32)



CORN, Ferry's Golden (Charlevoix)—superior in
sweetness and flavor, on or off the cob. Our intro-
duction (See page 35)

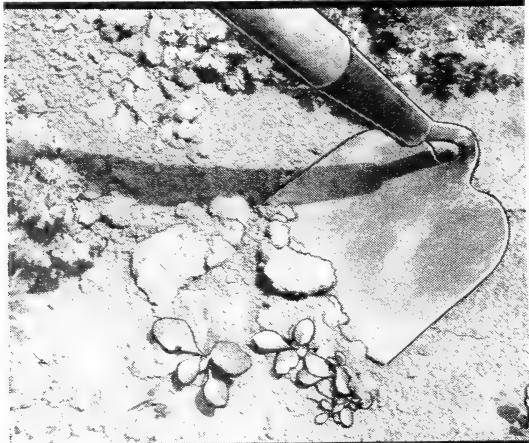
Hints for Planting Vegetables



If you suspect cutworms in the garden soil, make a collar of stiff paper or cardboard for each tomato, pepper, or other young plant when setting them out. Make the collar about six inches wide and sink half-way into the ground



Thin the young plants in the garden row so that they stand at the distance apart recommended on the seed packets



As soon as weeds show up between the garden rows, get after them with the hoe. It saves a great deal of time and energy to destroy them before roots get tough.

ARTICHOKE (True Artichoke, not Jerusalem Artichoke). Sow seed in March or April, giving young plants protection until danger of frost is past. In transplanting, set in rows about four feet apart and about two feet apart in the row. In mild climates plants produce a crop of buds the second year. Where winters are severe, protect the crown with a heavy mulch.

ASPARAGUS. Soak the seed 24 hours before planting. Sow in rows about 18 inches apart, and 15 to 20 seeds to the foot. Cover two inches deep. Thin the young plants to about one inch apart. Hoe frequently. Set plants in permanent beds the following spring.

BUSH BEANS. Plant when all danger of frost is past. With the corner of the hoe, make rows about 18 inches apart and an inch and a half to two inches deep across the space you are going to plant. Drop the beans along the row about three or four inches apart. Cover with fine soil and press down firmly with the hoe. When the plants come up, thin them so that they stand about six inches apart.

POLE BEANS. Plant at about the same time as bush beans. Get poles four to eight feet long. Drive them into the ground in rows that are about three feet apart. Set the poles three feet apart in the row. Have the rows run north and south. Around each stake, plant five to eight beans about an inch and a half or two inches deep. Press the soil down firmly. When the plants come up, thin out all except the four strongest plants at the base of each pole. Train these to climb in one direction around the poles. Hoe around the plants often to keep the soil loosened.

BEETS. Plant beets about the same time as radishes and lettuce. Have the soil fine and loose. Make rows one-half to one inch deep and about 18 inches apart. Sow the seeds about an inch apart in the row. Cover with soil, and press it down firmly. Keep the weeds out when the plants come up. As soon as the tops are five to eight inches tall, pull out some of them and cook them for greens. Keep thinning and using the young plants until the beet roots stand about four inches apart in the row.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. This vegetable can be grown wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage. It requires the same culture.

CABBAGE. Set out both early and late cabbage as soon as there is no danger of frost. Have the rows two to three feet apart. Set the plants one to two feet apart in the row, depending upon variety.

CARDOON. The rows should be about four feet apart, and the plants two feet apart in the rows. Rich soil is necessary. The stalks require blanching, and the plant is raised much like celery.

CARROTS. Sow carrot seed as early as radishes and lettuce. Make the rows in the same way as for beets. Sow the seed thinly, letting it drop a little at a time from the corner of the packet. Cover the seed with one-fourth to one-half inch of soil and press it down firmly. When the plants are about two inches tall, thin them so that they will not crowd each other. Keep out the weeds. Hoe around the plants often to keep the soil loosened.

CAULIFLOWER. The same methods that produce good cabbage will produce good cauliflower. The only difference is that cauliflower heads must be protected

More Hints for Planting Vegetables

from sunlight to make sure of the desirable white curd. Gather the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form. In shutting off the light, do not cramp the heads.

CELERIAC. Sow seed at the same season and give the same treatment as celery. Transplant to moist, rich soil in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. It is not necessary to earth up or "handle" the plants. When the roots are two inches in diameter, they are ready for use.

CELERY. Celery seed will sprout at comparatively low temperatures, but it needs constant and abundant moisture. The soil for starting plants should be fine and loose, and the seed must be covered only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. It takes about two weeks for seed to sprout. For fall and winter use in the North seed may be planted from March 15 to May 15. When seedlings have three or four leaves well started, prick out about three inches apart each way. Keep the soil moist and transplant to open ground when plants are 75 to 90 days old.

CHINESE CABBAGE. This vegetable is easily raised as a succession crop. The plants can be set out in the rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables. Do not plant too early.

COLLARDS. Sow the seed thickly in rows in rich ground, transplanting when about four inches in height; or sow where the plants are to remain and when well-started thin to two or three feet apart in the row.

CORN. Plant when all danger of frost is past, and the ground is warm and dry. If planted in cold, wet soil, the kernels will rot. To plant in hills, make a shallow hole in the soil with the corner of the hoe and drop in six kernels. Cover with about two inches of fine soil and press down firmly. Have the hills about four feet apart and plant in rows about two and one-half feet apart. When the plants are six inches high, thin out all except three or four of the strongest in each hill. To plant in rows like beans or peas, make a shallow trench with the hoe, drop in the kernels three to four inches apart, and cover about two inches deep. When plants are well up, thin to six or eight inches apart.

CUCUMBER. Delay planting until all danger of frost is past. Soil should be warm, fairly moist, and loose. Seed must be covered about one inch deep. Plant in hills, dropping eight or ten seeds to the hill. When six inches tall, thin to three in a hill.

EGG PLANT. This semi-tropical fruit requires continuous warm weather for best results. The seed germinates slowly and should be started in a hotbed. Set the plants in the open ground when two inches tall if the weather continues warm. Shade young plants from hot sun and spray with paris green or arsenate of lead to protect from potato bugs.

ENDIVE. For early use sow in rows in spring; for later supply sow in June or July. When well started, thin the plants eight inches to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center to blanch the heart of the plant. Two or three successive plantings during July will provide endive for winter use. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, being careful to take plenty of soil with the roots and to avoid injury to the leaves. Pack closely together and store in dark cellar.

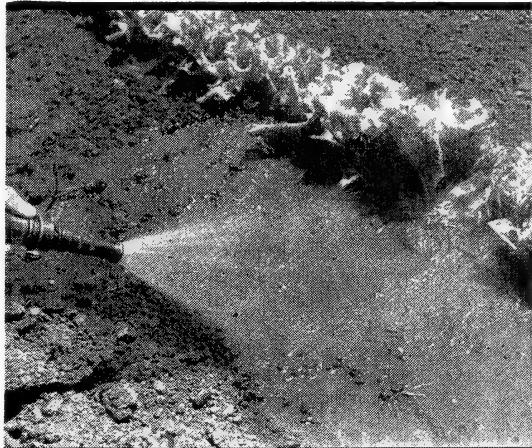
FENNEL. Culture is about the same as for celery.

KALE OR BORECOLE. Sow the seed one-fourth to one-half inch deep in rows two or three feet apart. When the plants come up, thin them so that they are from eight to twelve inches apart in the row.

KOHL RABI. As early in spring as possible, sow the seed in rows in light, rich soil. When plants are well established, thin three to six inches apart in the row. Plant at intervals of ten days for a succession of bulbs until hot weather, after which they fail to grow.

LEEK. Sow in rows early in spring, covering one-half inch deep. Thin the plants to two to four inches apart in the row and draw the earth about them when cultivating. If you desire very white and tender leeks, transplant when about six inches tall, set four inches apart in trenches about two feet apart, and gradually earth up like celery.

Wrong and Right Way to Water



Turning the hose directly on plants in the garden row is likely to injure them. It also wastes water . . .



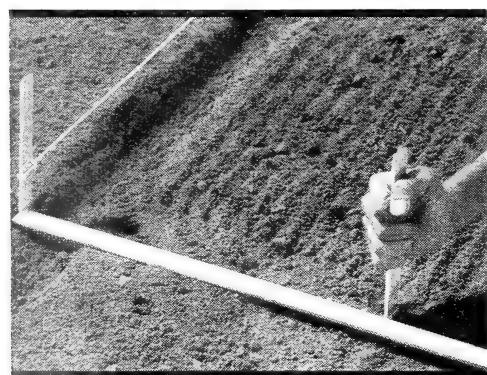
Instead . . . give plants a good soaking by laying the hose on the ground and letting the water trickle along close to the roots. Resting the hose nozzle on an old blanket or piece of sacking helps spread the water more evenly



In preparing the soil, drive the spade or spading fork straight down full length with your foot



Use the back of the rake to help break up clods; use the tooth-side to make the soil fine and smooth



To measure distances between rows a yard stick is a great convenience

PLANTING HINTS (Continued)

LETTUCE. Sow lettuce seed as soon as the ground can be worked. Make rows the same as for carrots and beets. Sow the seed thinly, letting it run out slowly from the corner of the packet. Cover with about one-fourth to one-half inch of soil and press down firmly. If the plants of loose leaf lettuce look crowded when they come up, thin them a little. Thin head lettuce plants so that they stand about eight to ten inches apart in the row. Have the rows at least twelve inches apart. Lettuce does best when the weather is cool and moist.

MUSKMELON. In sections where summers are short, seed can be planted indoors or in hotbeds in small boxes. The young plants can be transferred to the garden when danger of frost is past. If practicable, spade in a liberal forkful of well-rotted manure at the bottom of each hill. The rows should be at least five feet apart, and the hills two to three feet apart in the rows. In general, the culture is the same as that for cucumber.

WATERMELON. Raising watermelons requires about the same culture as muskmelons except that the vines need more room. Hills should be liberally manured, and cultivation careful and thorough.

MUSTARD. Sow at the same time as radishes and lettuce. Make the rows in the same way. Sow the seed thinly and cover with one-fourth to one-half inch of soil. Press down firmly. When the plants are about two or three inches high, thin them so that they are four to eight inches apart in the row. Mustard plants make the best greens when they are given plenty of water so that they grow quickly.

OKRA or GUMBO. Okra seed does not germinate well at cool temperatures, and planting should be delayed until the ground is warm. Drop four or five seeds to the foot and cover one-half to one inch deep. Thin to about two feet in the row and keep thoroughly cultivated.

ONION. Onion seed germinates well in cool weather. Plant as soon as the soil can be prepared. Shallow planting is advisable,—one-fourth to one-half inch. When a few inches tall, the young plants can be thinned to prevent crowding, and the plants removed can be used as green onions. After that, they can be pulled as needed, and those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter.

PARSLEY. The seed is even slower to germinate than parsnip. It grows best in rich mellow soil and should be sown as early as possible in rows with a covering of not more than one-half inch of soil firmly pressed down. When the plants are well up, thin them to three to four inches apart in the row. As soon as those of the curled varieties are about three inches tall, cut off all the leaves; the new growth will be brighter and better curled. Every cutting will improve the quality of the leaves.

PARSNIP. Parsnips grow best in loose, rich, sandy loam but will make good roots in any soil that is reasonably rich and deep. Stony soil and raw manure are likely to produce branched or misshapen roots. The seed requires steady abundant moisture for germination and should be sown as early as practicable. Sow in rows and when well up thin to three to six inches apart in the row. Keep the ground moist if possible. Parsnips are improved by freezing, and a portion of the crop can be left in the ground all winter to be dug in spring when the ground has thawed.

PEAS. Peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture, and long daylight hours. They are not injured by light frosts and may be planted as early in spring as the soil will permit. By planting some of several varieties at the same time, a well-arranged succession can be obtained, extending over a period of 30 days. Successive plantings of a desirable variety will also provide a succession, but this cannot be extended over as long a period with good results. All varieties more than one and one-half feet tall do better if staked up or otherwise supported when four to six inches tall. Use sharpened branches of trees set between the double rows.

by Preparing and Planting it Properly

PLANTING HINTS (Concluded)

PEPPERS. Culture, soil, and temperature requirements for peppers are about the same as for eggplant. A moderate dressing of guano, poultry manure, or complete commercial fertilizer hoed into the soil after the plants are six to eight inches tall will be beneficial.

PUMPKIN. Pumpkins are less sensitive to unfavorable conditions of soil and weather than melons or cucumbers, but they are cultivated in about the same way.

RADISH. Sow radish seed as early as the ground can be worked. Make the rows in the same way as for lettuce, beets, and carrots. Sow the seed thinly, and cover with one-half to one inch of soil. If the plants seem crowded when they come up, thin them out. Radishes will be crisp and tender if they grow quickly and have plenty of moisture.

RHUBARB. Sow seed in rows an inch deep and thin the plants to six inches apart. In the fall transplant to a permanent location, setting the plants three to four feet apart. The stalks should not be taken for use the first year.

ROQUETTE. In early spring, sow the seed in shallow rows about 16 in. apart, and for succession sow every few weeks. Water freely. The young leaves are ready for cutting when plants are eight to ten inches tall.

RUTABAGA. This vegetable requires a longer growing season than turnip and needs more moisture. Seed may be sown from mid-June to mid-July. Culture is practically the same as for turnip except that the plants should be thinned to six or eight inches apart in the rows. When grown, pull, top, and store in cool cellar or pit.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER. Sow seed early one-half to one inch deep, giving about the same culture as for parsnip. Succeeds best in light, rich soil that has been stirred quite deeply.

SORREL. Sow in rows early in spring and thin the seedlings to six or eight inches apart in the row. Cutting may begin in about two months, and the plants will continue in full bearing from three to four years.

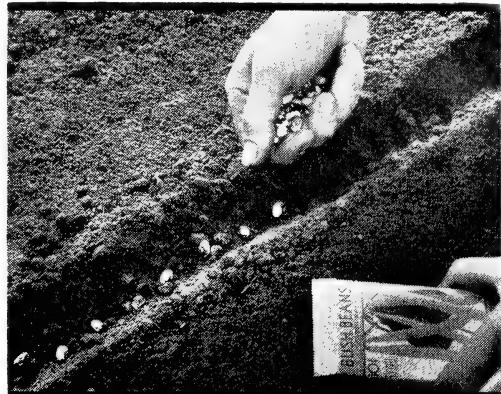
SPINACH. Plant seed as early in spring as ground can be prepared. Have the soil fine and loose. Make the rows about 12 inches apart. Sow the seed thinly, and cover with about an inch of soil. Press down firmly. When the plants are about three inches tall, thin them so that they are three to six inches apart in the row. Keep out the weeds.

SQUASH. Plant about the same time as corn, when the ground is warm and dry. For summer squash make hills two to three feet apart; for winter squash, three to four feet apart. Drop six to eight seeds in each hill. Cover with about one to one and one-half inch of fine soil, and press down firmly. When the plants are up, thin them so that only three or four of the strongest ones are left in each hill. Well rotted manure or a little complete fertilizer may be mixed with the soil in each hill before the seeds are planted.

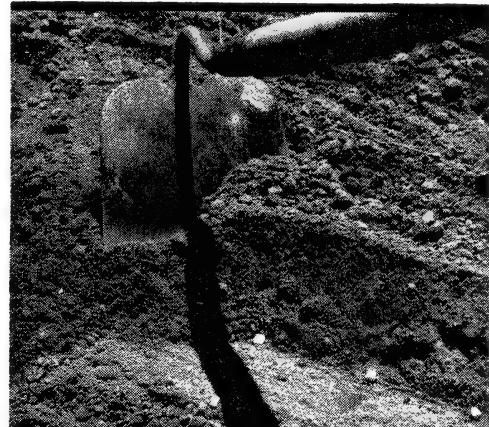
SWISS CHARD. Plant at about the same time as lettuce and radish. Make the rows in the same way, and about 18 inches apart. Sow the seeds about one inch apart in the row, and cover with one-half to one inch of soil. When the plants are three or four inches high, thin them so that they are eight or ten inches apart in the row. Hoe the plants often, and keep out the weeds.

TOMATO. Set out tomato plants when the weather is warm and sunny, and there is no danger of frost. Set the plants three or four feet apart each way so that they will have plenty of room. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out if the ground is dry. Hoe often until the plants are quite large.

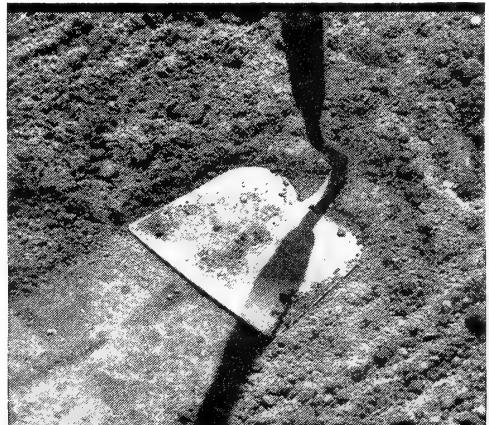
TURNIP. For summer turnips, sow the seed as early as that of radishes and lettuce. Scatter the seed, or sow it in rows like those of radishes and lettuce. Cover the seed with about half an inch of soil. For fall and winter turnips, sow the seed in July in the same way.



Space large seeds evenly in the furrow by dropping from the hand. Do not sow seeds of beans, peas, and corn too close together



About four times the diameter of the seed is a good general rule to follow for depth of planting. This means covering large seeds one to two inches deep, medium-sized seeds one-half to one inch deep, and small seeds one-quarter to one-half inch deep



After planting, press the soil down firmly with the flat of the hoe to bring the seeds into contact with the soil moisture and hasten germination

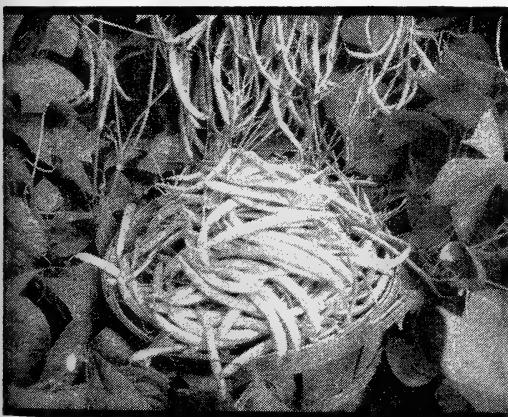
More Than 90 Years With One Objective—

NOTE! "Days to table size" means length of time from date of planting to the time when the vegetables are ready to eat in the climate of southern Michigan. In most cases the reference is to seed planting; in the case of broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, egg plant, pepper, and tomato, length of time starts with the date the plants are set in the open ground.

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
ARTICHOKE		
Green Globe	2 yrs.	Deep green, globe-shaped flower heads. Does best in mild climates. Fleshy bud scales are pkt. 10c
ASPARAGUS		
Mary Washington (Rust Resistant)	2 yrs.	Large, firm, green shoots. Very fine flavor. Recently developed rust resistant strain pkt. 10c
BEANS—BUSH WAX POD		
Ferry's Golden Wax	48	Plump pods 4½ to 5 in. long. Vines small, productive. A favorite because of earliness and excellent quality. Our introduction carton 10c
Pencil Pod Wax	55	Pods bright yellow, round, fleshy, 5½ to 6 in. long. Brittle. Tender. Desirable for home garden as well as for market carton 10c
Round Pod Kidney Wax	58	Waxy light yellow pods, 5½ to 6 in. long. Desirable for home garden as well as canning carton 10c
Stringless Kidney Wax	58	Large, fleshy, round pods of rich, creamy yellow. Excellent quality and flavor carton 10c
Sure Crop Wax	53	Long, flat, meaty pods, 6 to 6½ in. long. Large sturdy plants. Very popular carton 10c
Top Notch Golden Wax	52	Pods attractive, clear golden yellow, 4½ to 5¼ in. long. Flat-oval. Fleshy. Brittle carton 10c
BEANS—BUSH GREEN POD		
Bountiful	48	Abundant, straight, broad pods 6 to 7 in. long. Popular flat-podded green bean carton 10c
Broad Long Pod (Fava Bean, Horse Bean)	150	Plants very large and erect. Pods glossy green, 5 in. long by 1¼ in. broad. Desirable for green shells carton 10c
Dwarf Horticultural	53	Pods 5 to 5½ in. long, wide and flat at snap stage, becoming almost round at green shell stage. Desirable for green shell and snaps carton 10c
Ferry's Plentiful	49	Outstanding new variety of our own introduction. All-America Award, 1939. Very productive. Long straight flat pods. Excellent quality and flavor carton 10c
Fordhook Favorite	52	White seeded. Useful for snaps; also for baking when seeds are ripe carton 10c
French Horticultural	55	Vigorous, semi-running bush bean much preferred in New England States. Good for green shells as well as snaps carton 10c
Full Measure	52	Round, fleshy, brittle pods 6 to 6½ in. long. Very satisfactory main crop variety carton 10c
Giant Stringless Green Pod	53	Pods 6 to 6½ in. long; round, fleshy, brittle. Good yielder. Fine for canning as well as for the table carton 10c
Landreth's Stringless Green Pod	53	Very similar in all respects to original strain, but usually a little more vigorous and productive, and pods keep green color longer carton 10c
Stringless Black Valentine	53	Improved form of old Black Valentine. Round, dark green pods carton 10c
Stringless Green Pod	53	Round pods 5½ in. long, fleshy and tender. Unusually fine flavor carton 10c
Stringless Red Valentine	54	Fleshy pods 4½ to 5 in. long. Entirely stringless strain of the old dependable Red Valentine carton 10c
Stringless Refugee	70	Pods very uniform, 5 to 5½ in. long. Young pods particularly valuable for canning and pickling whole carton 10c
Tendergreen	54	Fleshy round pods about 7 in. long. Light green. Fairly new variety of real merit carton 10c
Tennessee Green Pod	54	Pods 6 to 7 in. long, broad; stringless in snap stage. Splendid quality. Our introduction carton 10c
BEANS—FOR DRY USE		
Early Marrow Pea or White Navy	95	Plants large with tendency to form runners. Hardy. Prolific. Beans ripen uniformly. The common white bean of commerce carton 10c
Red Kidney	100	Seeds kidney shaped. Rich deep red. Standard commercial variety carton 10c
BEANS—POLE WAX POD		
Kentucky Wonder Wax	67	Pods thick and wide. Good climber. Heavily productive carton 10c
BEANS—POLE GREEN POD		
Blue Lake	65	Same as White Creaseback carton 10c
Burger's Green Pod Stringless	63	Same as White Seeded Kentucky Wonder carton 10c
Early Blue Lake	55	Earlier than original strain, and vines shorter and more slender. Desirable in sections where season is short, or for early market carton 10c
Improved Missouri Wonder	66	Seeds medium size, flattened, kidney shaped. Unsurpassed as green shell beans carton 10c
Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead)	65	Slender, dark green pods often 10 in. long hang in clusters. Best quality green pole bean carton 10c
Lazy Wife	74	Good climber. Heavily productive. Pods medium green, 6 to 6½ in. long, fleshy. Excellent for snaps, green shell, and dry shell use carton 10c

Better Vegetable and Flower Seeds

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
BEANS—POLE GREEN POD (Cont.)		
London Horticultural	70	Pods 6 in. long, straight, thick, green splashed with crimson. Excellent for green shells
		carton 10c
McCaslan Pole.	65	Pods 8 in. long, medium green, slightly flattened, fleshy, of good quality. White seeds. Fine
		carton 10c
Morse's Pole No. 191	63	Definite resistance to rust. Dark green pods 7 to 9 in. long. White seeds. Strongly recom-
		ended for sections where rust is prevalent. Our introduction
Oregon Giant	70	Pods 8 in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Used principally in northern section of Pacific Coast
		carton 10c
Rust Resistant Kentucky Wonder (Brown Seeded)	65	Similar to Kentucky Wonder, but foliage slightly darker. Considerable resistance to bean
		rust. Our introduction
Scarlet Runner	90	Dark green pods 6 in. long desirable for snaps. Green shell beans very good. (See page 18 for
		decorative use)
Scotia or Striped Creaseback	72	Abundant light green round pods about 6 in. long, fine grained, tender. Fine to grow among
		rows of corn
St. Louis Perfection White	65	White seeds, very good for baking when dry. Young pods good for snaps. Kentucky Wonder
		carton 10c
White Creaseback	65	Tender, fleshy pods about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; dry beans clear white. Green beans fine for snaps;
		carton 10c
White Seeded Kentucky Wonder (Burger's Green Pod Stringless)	63	Long, dark green pods for snaps; seeds good for baking. Grown principally in Southern California
		carton 10c
BEANS—DWARF LIMA		
Burpee's Improved Bush	75	Plants large, heavily productive. Four large, thick beans to a pod
Dwarf Large White	78	Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; 3 to 4 large, thick beans; dry beans white, flat. Standard large-seeded
		lima
Early Market	68	Smooth dark green pods; mostly 3 large flat beans to the pod. Very early and prolific. Fine
		for home and market. Developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. All-America
		Award
Fordhook Bush (Potato Lima)	75	Pods 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Three to four seeds. Dry beans white, very plump. The finest quality
		lima bean
Fordhook No. 242	76	Large thick beans, 3 or 4 to the pod. Easy to shell. Finest flavor. Developed by U. S. De-
		partment of Agriculture. All-America Award
Henderson's Bush (Baby Lima)	65	Pods small; 3 to 4 small flat seeds; dry beans white. Popular in North because of earliness,
		Excellent quality
Jackson Wonder Bush	66	Pods medium size. Four to five fairly thick, large beans. Dry beans marked brownish-red.
		Popular in South
Thorogreen	65	Similar to Henderson's Bush but seed coat and seed interior greenish. Attractive for can-
		ning
BEANS—POLE LIMA		
Challenger or Fordhook Pole	92	New. Extremely heavy producer. Plants 10 to 15 ft. tall. Pods 5 to 6 in. long. Contain 4 to
		6 large thick green beans
Florida Butter, Speckled	85	Pods in clusters. Beans buff, spotted reddish brown. Popular and dependable in South
		carton 10c
King of the Garden	88	Pods large, about 6 in. long. Four to five large, thick, white seeds. Improved form of Large
		White Lima
Large Speckled or Christmas	90	Broad flat pods contain large flat beans of creamy green with deep red or maroon markings.
		Needs long growing season
		carton 10c



Ferry's Plentiful Bean is becoming more popular year by year (See page 30)



Beet—Detroit Dark Red (left); Early Wonder (right) (See next page)

Follow Early Radishes or Lettuce with

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
BEANS—POLE LIMA (Cont.)		
Large White	88	Pods 5 to 5½ in. long. Usually 4 large beans. Splendid climber. Good home garden choice carton 10c
Small White (Carolina or Sieva)	78	Pods 3½ in. long; 3 to 4 small seeds of splendid quality. Known as Pole Butter Bean of the South carton 10c
BEET—TABLE		
Crosby's Egyptian	58	Lighter in color than Detroit Dark Red. Round, flattened. Excellent for early beets and greens. Famous for sweetness pkt. 10c
Detroit Dark Red	60	Deep rich red; globe-shaped. Very little zoning. Tender and delicious. Best all-purpose beet; the standard of excellence in table beets. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Early Blood Turnip	60	Flesh bright red. Tops somewhat coarse. Quick-grower which many gardeners like pkt. 10c
Extra Early Flat Egyptian	55	Roots flattened. Flesh dark purplish-red with light zoning pkt. 10c
Early Wonder	58	Flattened globe shape. Deep purplish-red, zoned lighter. Good home garden beet pkt. 10c
Ferry's Crosby	58	Light or orange-red strain of Crosby's Egyptian. Excellent quality. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Green Top Bunching	58	Early and attractive. Foliage keeps fresh color well into fall. Roots almost round. Interior color bright blood red. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Long Dark Blood (Above Ground)	90	Long slender roots of dark purplish-red. Best table beet for field culture. Splendid keeper pkt. 10c
Perfected Detroit	62	A fine strain of Detroit Dark Red with longer bright green tops pkt. 10c
Tall Top Early Wonder	60	Early beet of Crosby type with specially large tops. Suitable both for root use and for greens pkt. 10c
BEET—SUGAR		
Klein Wanzleben	120	Roots medium large. Very rich in sugar content. Good keeper. Soil producing best results is rich, friable sand or clay loam pkt. 10c
BEET—MANGEL WURZEL		
Danish Red Giant Eckendorf	120	Roots very large, thick, cylindrical. Red above, rose below ground. Grows largely above ground pkt. 10c
Danish Yellow Giant Eckendorf	120	Roots light yellow, tinged with green above ground. Aside from color same as Danish Red Giant Eckendorf pkt. 10c
Giant Half Sugar, Green Top	120	Roots long ovoid, grayish white with light green shoulder. Flesh white pkt. 10c
Giant Half Sugar, Rose Top	120	Roots long oval, tapered. Grayish white with rose colored shoulder. Flesh white, rich in sugar pkt. 10c
Mammoth Long Red	120	Large, spindle-shaped roots, straight and thick. Grow ½ to ½ out of ground. Light red. Flesh white tinged rose pkt. 10c
BROCCOLI		
Cauliflower type		(See Cauliflower, Winter)
De Cicco	60	Plants medium tall, light green. Produce a high percentage of side shoots. Very early and of excellent quality pkt. 10c
Green Sprouting	70	Plants 3 to 4 ft. tall. Many sprouts about 5 in. long end in heads of deep green buds. Use in bud stage. Cook only 15 to 20 minutes pkt. 10c
Rapa	60	Leaves and small heads make excellent greens. Cut just before heads start to bloom. Sow seed very early in spring. Quick growing pkt. 10c
BRUSSELS SPROUTS		
Long Island Improved	90	Plants about 20 in. tall. Many firm little heads an inch or two in diameter. Very satisfactory for home gardens for fall and early winter use pkt. 10c
CABBAGE, FIRST EARLY		
Copenhagen Market	66	Uniformly round heads. Interior white, very solid. Plants compact for setting close together in garden pkt. 10c
Early Jersey Wakefield	62	Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact for small garden planting pkt. 10c
Golden Acre	66	Similar to Copenhagen Market, but heads are smaller. Earliest round headed cabbage pkt. 10c
Jersey Queen	62	Yellows Resistant Early Jersey Wakefield pkt. 10c
Resistant Detroit	62	Yellows Resistant type of Golden Acre. Uniform round heads. Our introduction pkt. 10c
CABBAGE, MEDIUM EARLY		
All Head Early	77	Firm flat heads, weighing 6 to 7 lbs. Especially good for kraut pkt. 10c
All Head Select	77	Yellows Resistant All Head Early pkt. 10c
All Seasons	90	Very large flat heads. Resistant to hot dry weather pkt. 10c
Charleston or Large Wakefield	71	Large pointed heads. One of the best for Southern home gardens pkt. 10c
Ferry's Round Dutch	71	Heads about 6 in. in diameter, round and firm. Very good second-early cabbage. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Globe	80	Yellows Resistant Glory of Enkhuizen pkt. 10c
Glory of Enkhuizen	76	Large, round, firm heads. Good main crop selection for home garden. Fine for kraut pkt. 10c
Marion Market	75	Yellows Resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Produces normal crop on infected soils where non-resistant strains fail pkt. 10c
Midseason Market	73	Large round head. Splendid variety to follow one of the First Earlies. Our introduction pkt. 10c

a Row of Compact-heading Cabbage



A field of carrot growing for seed on one of our California ranches

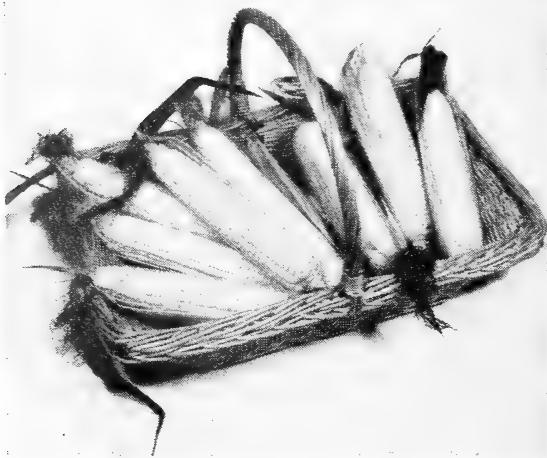


Cabbage, Copenhagen Market — one of the best varieties for small home gardens

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
CABBAGE, MEDIUM EARLY (Cont.)		
Slow Bolting Flat Dutch	90	Popular on the Pacific Coast. Heads will stand a long time after maturity without bolting to seed. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Stein's Flat Dutch	95	Heads large and flat but deep and firm pkt. 10c
CABBAGE, LATE		
Danish Ballhead	100	Large flattened globe-shaped heads. Very firm and solid. One of best late cabbages pkt. 10c
Ferry's Hollander	105	Medium sized round heads. Firm and solid. Wonderful quality. Best variety for home gardeners to plant for winter storage. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Ferry's Premium Late Flat Dutch	100	Large, flat, deep, firm heads. Reliable keeper. Much used for kraut. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Mammoth Rock Red	90	Large head. Appetizing color. Tender. Good flavor. Fine for pickling and salads. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Oakview Ballhead	110	A larger, heavier head than Ferry's Hollander; otherwise similar. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Penn State Ballhead	100	Attractive, flattened, globe-shaped heads. Excellent for winter storage. Fine for kraut pkt. 10c
Round Red Dutch (Early)	80	Deep red, round, solid heads weighing 3 to 5 lbs pkt. 10c
Savoy, Chieftain	88	Flattened globe-shaped. Crumpled leaves. Outstanding quality. Our introduction; All-America Award 1938 pkt. 10c
Succession	84	Large, flat, deep heads. Very dependable for late summer and fall use pkt. 10c
Wisconsin All Seasons (Yellows Resistant)	90	Large flattened head. Excellent quality. Especially valuable in localities infected with cabbage yellows pkt. 10c
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8	100	Yellows Resistant. Developed out of Ferry's Hollander. Splendid for storage and kraut pkt. 10c
CARDOON		
Large Smooth	180	Grown for fleshy leaf stalks or midribs. Plants about three feet tall, grayish-green. Leaves frequently tied to hasten blanching pkt. 10c
CARROT		
Danvers (Half Long)	75	Roots longer than Red Cored Chantenay, taper to blunt point. Fine color and flavor pkt. 10c
French Forcing (Earliest Short Horn)	60	Earliest and smallest carrot grown. Almost round pkt. 10c
Imperator	77	Cylindrical, well-stumped roots, about 8 inches long at maturity. Deep orange color. Popular bunching variety for shipping in California and the South pkt. 10c
Long Orange	85	Long, slender, pointed. Good for table when young, for stock when matured pkt. 10c
Morse's Bunching	77	Long, almost cylindrical roots. Splendid for the garden as well as for shipping. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Nantes (Coreless)	68	Flesh bright orange; cylindrical; no core. Many prefer this above all others because of fine sweet flavor pkt. 10c
Nantes, Strong Top	68	A strain of the true Nantes which we have bred for stems and tops that do not break off so easily as the old type. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Ox Heart or Guerande	80	Broad, stocky, heart-shaped; 4½ to 5 in. long. Good table carrot when young, for stock feed when mature. Especially adapted to clay soils pkt. 10c

You can Raise Superior Vegetables

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
CARROT (Cont.)		
Red Cored Chantenay	70	Rich, orange-red clear to center. Tapers to blunt end. Sweet, tender. Outstanding favorite. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Short White Supreme Half Long	90	Roots 7 to 8 in. long, tapered. One of best for stock pkt. 10c
	75	Refined strain of Danvers. Small core. Deep attractive color. Tender, sweet, fine flavor. Our introduction. Special mention, 1937 All-America Selections pkt. 10c
Touchon	68	Similar to Nantes, but with greater length and stronger tops. Excellent quality for home and market garden pkt. 10c
CAULIFLOWER		
Early Snowball "A"	55	Super Snowball type. Short-leaved type well adapted for greenhouse forcing or early market. Heads medium size, snow white, deep, smooth, compact. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Snowball "X"	60	Snowdrift type. Large, solid white heads of fine quality. Recommended for use where weather conditions are unfavorable for growing earlier maturing strain. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Winter	120	Large, white, solid heads of excellent quality. Plants hardy, vigorous, and easily grown where winters are mild. Strains differing in maturity dates have been developed. Our introductions pkt. 10c
CELERIAC		
Large Smooth Prague	110	Large, round, smooth tubers; very tender. For celery flavor in soups, stews, and salads pkt. 10c
CELERY		
Easy Blanching	110	Splendid early variety. Blanches readily. Vigorous, compact growth pkt. 10c
Emperor or Fordhook	135	Stems thick and round. Fine for late fall use and winter storage pkt. 10c
Ferry's Pascal	120	Large, compact, green-leaved. Stalks blanch to yellowish-white. Unsurpassed flavor pkt. 10c
Golden Detroit	115	Plants compact, full-hearted. Stems 7 to 8 in. long; blanch easily; free from strings. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Golden Plume or Wonderful	110	Thick, solid stalks that blanch readily. Finest quality. Very desirable for home use pkt. 10c
Golden Yellow Self Blanching (Dwarf)	115	Compact growth. Thick solid stalks that blanch to clear waxen yellow. Popular because of earliness and fine flavor pkt. 10c
Golden Yellow Self Blanching (Tall)	105	Fairly tall, compact, firm stalks that blanch readily. Early pkt. 10c
Non-Bolting Golden Plume, Tall	115	Recommended for sections where unfavorable conditions cause ordinary strains to bolt. Otherwise similar to Golden Plume, but later. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Soup or Cutting	120	Tops grow rapidly, furnishing cuttings all season. For cooking and seasoning, not for blanching pkt. 10c
Superplume	110	An improved Golden Plume, excellent to store for fall and winter use. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Supreme Golden	105	An outstanding new strain of the Golden Yellow Self Blanching type. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Utah	130	The most popular green celery. Fine flavor pkt. 10c
White Plume	115	Stalks and foliage blanch readily to snowy white. Valuable for early market pkt. 10c
Winter Queen	130	Moderately dwarf, erect, compact, with solid heart. Best winter variety pkt. 10c



Sweet Corn, Golden Cross Bantam



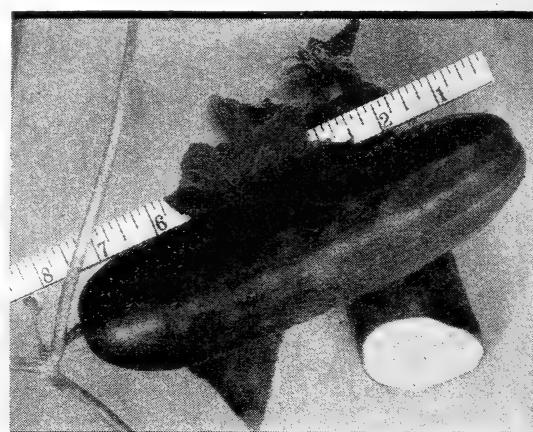
Collards, Georgia or Creole

from Ferry-Morse Seeds

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
CHERVIL Curled	60	Similar to parsley, but of more delicate texture. Leaves bright rich green (See also Herbs, page 46) pkt. 10c
CHICORY Asparagus or Catalogna	65	Long, slender, distinctly cut, green leaves. Also known as Italian dandelion. Very desirable for salads pkt. 10c
Large Rooted or Coffee Small Rooted or Radichetta	65	Dried roots used as substitute or adulterant for coffee. Roots 12 to 14 in. long pkt. 10c
Witloof or French Endive	150	Slender, strap leaves. Used for salads pkt. 10c
CHINESE CABBAGE Chihli	70	Compact clusters of blanched leaves. Rich, mildly acrid flavor. Attractive salad vegetable pkt. 10c
Wong Bok	75	Heads 18 to 20 in. tall, very firm, well blanched, crisp, sweet, tender. Serve as salad or cook like asparagus pkt. 10c
CHIVES	90	Heads 8 to 10 in. tall, broad, and firm. Well blanched and of excellent quality pkt. 10c
COLLARDS Cabbage or Heading (Buncombe) Georgia or Creole	75	Grass-like leaves with appetizing flavor like mild onion. Use in salads, cottage cheese, and many cooked dishes pkt. 10c
CORN, SWEET (WHITE VARIETIES) Alameda Sweet	90	Low growing compact plants, 1½ to 2 ft. tall. Cabbage-like flavor. Popular as greens in South carton 10c
Alpha	72	Grows 2 to 3 ft. tall. Large, light green leaves in open cluster. Grown in South in place of cabbage and used as greens. Light frost improves crop carton 10c
Black Mexican	88	
Country Gentleman	100	
Early Sweet or Sugar	93	
Ferry's Early Evergreen	95	
Howling Mob	85	
Oregon Evergreen	95	
Stowell's Evergreen	100	
CORN, SWEET (YELLOW VARIETIES) Bantam Evergreen (Golden) Carmel Golden	95	Stocky plants, ears plump, 7 to 8 in. long. Adapted to Pacific Coast. Husks wrapped tightly about top limit injury by corn ear worm carton 10c
Ferry's Golden (Charlevoix)	82	The earliest sweet corn. Surprisingly sweet and tender. Our introduction carton 10c
Golden Bantam	82	One of the richest flavored and most tender varieties. Kernels clear white at table stage; become blue-black when ripe carton 10c
Golden Cross Bantam P-51X39 (Hybrid)	88	Ears 7½ to 9 in. long, 2 in. thick; packed with irregular rows of white, sweet kernels. For many years one of most popular late home garden varieties carton 10c
Golden Early Market	72	Slender ears, 9 to 9½ in. long, 2 or 3 to a stalk; plants 6 ft. tall. Desirable as medium early variety carton 10c
Golden Sunshine	74	Valuable for home gardens. Ears 7½ in. long. Kernels remain fresh and tender remarkably long time. Our introduction carton 10c
Ioana I-P39XI-45 (Hybrid)	87	Ears 7 to 7½ in. long, 12 to 14-rowed. Kernels milky white and of good sweet flavor carton 10c
Marcross C13X6 (Hybrid)	72	Ears 7 to 8 in. long, 12 to 14-rowed. Tight husk helps protect ear from corn ear worm. Popular in Southern California for winter use and as late corn on northern coast carton 10c
Whipple's Early Yellow	85	Large ears about 8 in. long; big kernels; very sweet. One of best late varieties; earlier than Country Gentleman carton 10c
CORN, FIELD Early Adams or Burlington Extra Early Adams	90	Large ears 7½ to 8 in. long; rich golden cream kernels; fine flavor. Remains in condition a long time carton 10c
Trucker's Favorite	78	Dwarf, second-early variety, popular in California. Large, thick, 12-rowed ears. Our introduction carton 10c
	90	Ears 6½ to 7 in. long; kernels unusually sweet and tender. Finest flavored home garden variety. Our introduction carton 10c
	78	Uniform ears 6 to 7 in. long; true 8-rowed strain. A favorite for flavor. The earliest really sweet variety carton 10c
	88	The best hybrid sweet corn. Large ears, 10 to 14-rowed. Less susceptible to Stewart's Disease than many other varieties carton 10c
	72	Large, attractive ears, 12 to 14-rowed. Valuable early home garden variety carton 10c
	74	Taller, more vigorous plants and larger ears than Golden Bantam. Very good quality carton 10c
	87	Ears 7½ to 8 inches long, 12 to 14-rowed. Medium narrow light yellow kernels. Developed by Iowa Experiment Station. Received All-America Award, 1939. Highly resistant to drought and bacterial wilt. Excellent for canning and market garden carton 10c
	72	Very desirable early variety. Ears 6½ to 7½ inches long, 10 to 14 rowed, kernels medium yellow. Highly resistant to bacterial wilt carton 10c
	85	Stalks 6 feet tall. Ears 7 to 8 in. long, 14-rowed. Excellent flavor carton 10c
POP CORN Golden Hulless	105	White kernels, sweet and tender when young; ears 7 to 8 in. long, 2 in. thick. Much used for table in South carton 10c
Hulless (Australian Hulless or Tom Thumb)	105	Ears 4½ to 5 in. long; fairly tender and sweet when young. Extremely early. Widely used in South for roasting ears carton 10c
South American White Rice	110	Similar to Early Adams. Much used in South for roasting ears carton 10c
	110	Kernels rich golden yellow; 400 per oz.; pointed. Popped kernels large, white, with tinge of cream. Our introduction carton 10c
		Dry ears small, 3½ to 4 in. Kernels translucent waxy white; 325 per oz.; pointed. Popped kernels large and snow white carton 10c
		Large yellow kernels that pop to enormous size without hard centers carton 10c
		Dry ears 6 in. long. Kernels translucent; waxy white; 325 per oz.; pointed. Popped kernels large and snow white carton 10c

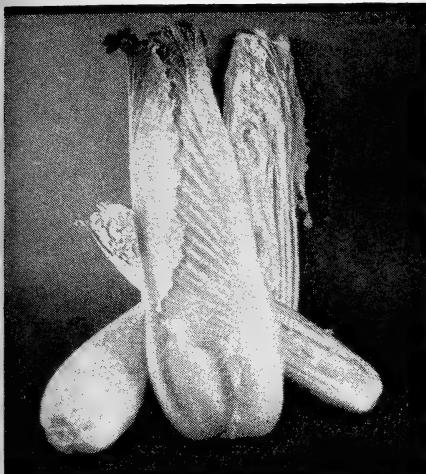
Plant Chinese Cabbage and Endive in

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
CORN SALAD (<i>Fetticus</i> or <i>Lamb's Lettuce</i>)	45	Thick leaves of mild flavor. Use fresh or cook like lettuce or spinach pkt. 10c
CRESS <i>Curled</i> or <i>Pepper Grass</i>	45	Frilled, curled leaves; warm pungent flavor. Appetizing addition to lettuce; also used for garnishing
True Water	180	Hardy perennial water plant. Leaves of piquant flavor used for salads and garnishing. Thrives best in running water or in soil kept wet Crop failed
CUCUMBER <i>A & C</i>	68	Fruits slightly tapered, but fairly straight and symmetrical. Deep green. Very popular in southeastern United States
Black Diamond (<i>It Stays Green</i>)	60	Splendid shipping variety. Fruits rich dark green pkt. 10c
Boston Pickling	60	Medium dark green; 6 to 7 in. long when grown; only slightly tapered. Popular for pickling; also used for slicing pkt. 10c
Chicago Pickling (<i>Westerfield</i>)	60	Fruits slightly longer and more tapering than those of Boston Pickling pkt. 10c
Crystal Apple	65	A true cucumber but like an apple in shape and size. Crisp, tender pkt. 10c
Early Cluster	56	Short, thick, blunt fruits about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Medium dark green. Desirable for pickling and slicing pkt. 10c
Early Fortune	66	A desirable slicing variety extensively grown for shipping. Fruits very dark green pkt. 10c
Early Short Green (<i>Early Frame</i>)	56	Fruits 6 to 7 in. long. Bright medium green. Very good for making so-called "gherkin" pickles when fruits are young pkt. 10c
Early White Spine	60	Medium dark green, slightly tapering to blunt ends; 7 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Very popular for home gardens pkt. 10c
Improved Long Green	68	Medium dark green; black-spined; 10 to 12 in. long. Excellent for slicing pkt. 10c
Lemon	65	Deep lemon yellow, about 3 in. in diameter, nearly round. Odd, but delicious cucumber for slicing and salads pkt. 10c
Longfellow	72	Valuable for home gardens and shipping. Handsome, dark green fruits pkt. 10c
National Pickling	54	Straight, symmetrical fruits become 6 in. long when mature. Superior for small pickles. Very uniform pkt. 10c
Small Gherkin	60	Genuine West India gherkin. Pale green oval fruits with spine-like projections. Make tasty pickles pkt. 10c
Snow's Pickling	54	Deep green color. Popular for small pickles pkt. 10c
Straight-8	66	Straight; symmetrical; 8 in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; rich deep green. Unsurpassed for slicing. Our introduction, All-America Gold Medal Award. pkt. 10c
DANDELION <i>Improved Thick Leaved</i>	95	Thick leaves of deep green. Compact with upright tuft at center. Superior to uncultivated plant pkt. 10c
EGGPLANT <i>Black Beauty</i>	80	Large, symmetrical fruits. Retain glossy, black-purple coloring for long time. Popular pkt. 10c
Fort Myers Market	85	Fruits of ideal size for shipping. Color deep purplish black with high gloss. Vigorous, very productive, high bush variety, especially adapted to Florida and Cuba pkt. 10c
Improved Large Purple	80	Yields 4 to 6 large fruits of dark purple. Flesh firm and meaty. Plants spineless. Very popular variety pkt. 10c



Two unusually outstanding vegetable varieties of Ferry-Morse development . . . on the left, Red Cored Chantenay Carrot (see page 34); on the right, Straight-8 Cucumber

Midsummer for Fall and Winter Salads



Chinese Cabbage, Chihli (See page 35)

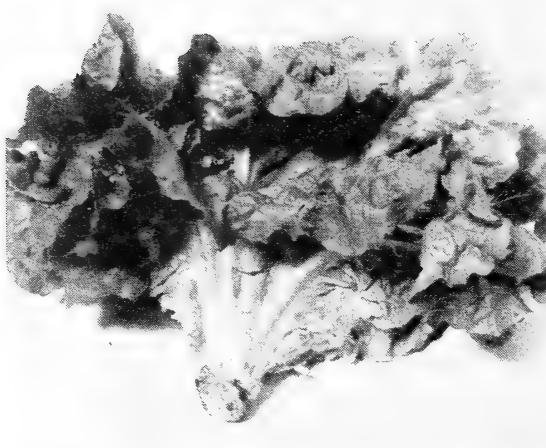


Endive, Deep Heart Fringed

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
ENDIVE		
Cos Type	100	All-America Award, 1941. Our introduction
Deep Heart Fringed	90	All-America Silver Medal, 1940. Our introduction
Full Heart Batavian (Escarole)	90	An improved form of Broad Leaved Batavian. Leaves large and broad. Heads compact, well-rounded. Unexcelled for salads because of crispness and tenderness
Green Curled, Green Ribbed	95	Leaves mossy appearing. Center blanches to delicate white. Very good for fall and winter use
Large Green Curled (Pink Ribbed)	95	Vigorous and resistant. Outer leaves bright green, midribs tinged with rose. Center leaves blanch readily. Attractive salad plant
FENNEL		
Florence	110	Branching plant with feathery foliage and bulb-like base. Sweet-flavored bulb eaten cooked or raw; stalks eaten like celery
KALE or BORECOLE		
Dwarf Blue Curled	75	Improved strain of Dwarf Curled Scotch. Very popular in vicinity of Norfolk
Dwarf Green Curled	75	Low, spreading plant. Finely curled, parsley-like leaves. Desirable for greens and garnishing. Exceptionally hardy
Jersey or Thousand Headed	80	Strong growing plants 6 to 8 ft. tall. Smooth leaves. Much used for poultry and stock feed
Siberian	70	Dwarf, spreading plants. Large plume-like frilled leaves. Sometimes called "German greens"
Tall Green Curled Scotch	75	Light green densely curled leaves on plants 3 ft. tall. Widely grown for greens. Very hardy; improved by light frosts
KOHL RABI		
Early Purple Vienna	60	Bulbs purplish color; flesh white and tender
Early White Vienna	55	Bulbs light green on outside; flesh white, mild-flavored, tender. Most popular table variety
LEEK		
Large Flag or Giant Musselburg	150	Early. Popular gardener's variety with long, thick, well blanched stem
Monstrous Carentan	150	Very popular hardy variety. Pure white stem. Dark, blue green leaves
LETTUCE, HEADING		
Bibb	57	Small, somewhat loose heads with a distinct flavor. Outer leaves deep glossy green, interior rich yellowish waxy green. Very tender
Big Boston	76	Plain edged leaves tinged bronze at margins. Buttery yellow at heart. One of best flavored varieties
Cornell No. 456	82	An excellent new variety of the Iceberg type developed at Cornell University. Similar to Great Lakes in appearance and performance
Great Lakes	82	New variety of Iceberg type, introduced by Michigan State College. Highly recommended for planting in the Great Lakes area. All-America Award, 1944
Green Mignonette	66	A somewhat larger selection of the older variety; wholly green, no trace of brown. Very crisp. Especially adapted to tropical climates. Popular in South Pacific. Our introduction

Ferry-Morse Seeds are Available

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
LETTUCE, HEADING (Cont.)		
Hanson	82	Large, hard cabbage-like head. White heart
Hubbard's Market	67	Well known butter heading variety. Also popular in Cuba and South America
Iceberg	82	Very popular for home gardens. Head large, hard, crumpled, red tinged. Inside white, crisp
Imperial No. 44	82	Very popular in Northeastern States
Imperial No. 847	83	A New York type especially adapted for eastern and southern use
May King	66	Earliest heading lettuce. Medium small, firm, round head
Mignonette	66	Excellent quality. Very small head
New York (Iceberg type)	81	Large, dark green, tightly folded head, well-blanching and sweet. Very widely grown
Salamander (Black Seeded Tennisball)	70	Forms heads when weather is too warm for most varieties
White Boston	76	Light green head; buttery yellow heart. An outstanding variety. Our own perfected purebred strain
LETTUCE, LOOSE LEAVED		
Black Seeded Simpson	45	Broad, light yellowish green leaves, frilled and crumpled. Attractive early variety
Chicken Lettuce	45	Very hardy. Rapid growing. Non-heading. Produces flower stalks early and abundance of leaves over long period. Our introduction
Early Curled Simpson	45	Compact plants. Leaves bright lustrous green, broad and frilled. Plant thickly and use when young and tender
Grand Rapids	45	Leaves large, broad, waved, frilled, light green. Very tender. Our introduction
Prize Head	45	Outside leaves ringed red; interior green. Frilled, crumpled, tender, sweet. One of most satisfactory varieties for home gardens. Our introduction
Slobolt	45	Recently developed strain of Grand Rapids type which does not bolt quickly to seed. Introduced by USDA. Fine home garden variety
LETTUCE, COS or ROMAINE		
Dark Green	70	Medium large, dark green. Firm well folded head
White Paris or Trianon	70	Outer leaves medium light green; interior whitish green. Loose heads 8 to 9 in. tall. Summer salad lettuce
MUSKMELON, ORANGE FLESHED		
Bender's Surprise	90	Medium to large. Oval. Skin light yellow when ripe. Delicious flavor
Crenshaw	110	A cross between Casaba and Cantaloupe. Matures in late summer and bears well into fall. Needs long growing season. Salmon flesh. Wonderful flavor
Early Osage	84	Fruits 6 to 7 in. diameter. Almost round. Thick, sweet flesh of salmon-orange. Splendid for home gardens. Our introduction
Hale's Best	86	Oval fruits 6½ in. long, heavily netted. Thick, deep, salmon flesh. Earliness and rich flavor make this a favorite
Hearts of Gold	100	Round, 5 to 6 in. diameter. Thick, sweet flesh of deep salmon-orange. Fine to plant for succession where season is long
Honey Rock	85	Nearly round, 5 to 6 in. diameter. Thick, deep salmon flesh. Sweet musky flavor. One of newer varieties well-adapted to home gardens. Early
Improved Perfecto	90	Fruits almost spherical, 6 to 7 in. diameter. Outstanding for fine quality



Leaf Lettuce, Black Seeded Simpson



Head Lettuce, White Boston
Our own perfected purebred strain

Everywhere in the United States

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
MUSKMELON, ORANGE FLESHED (Cont.)		
Iroquois	90	Fruits oblong, heavily netted. Thick orange flesh of high quality. Excellent for home or market garden pkt. 10c
Milwaukee Market Persian	85	Large egg-shaped fruits. Excellent flavor. Popular for home gardens pkt. 10c
Persian	115	Round fruits, 6 to 8 in. diameter. Very dark green, netted. Flesh thick, bright orange. Distinctive flavor. Needs long growing season pkt. 10c
Pride of Wisconsin	90	Similar in size and shape to Honey Rock. Oval. Tough, heavily netted rind. Flesh deep orange and very thick. Sweet and of excellent quality pkt. 10c
Resistant, No. 45	87	Oval fruits with indistinct ribbing and netting. Salmon flesh, thick, firm, sweet, and of good quality. Resistant to powdery mildew pkt. 10c
Tip Top	90	Large, round to oval; commonly 7½ in. long. Thick, sweet yellow flesh. Fine flavored home garden melon pkt. 10c
MUSKMELON, GREEN FLESHED		
Netted Gem or Rocky Ford	92	Small, oval, 4½ to 5 in. diameter. Abundant yielder. Well-known favorite pkt. 10c
MUSKMELON, WINTER		
Casaba, Golden Beauty	120	Globe-shaped. Pinched at stem end. Leathery rind. Most successful in California and Gulf States pkt. 10c
Honey Ball	105	Earlier than Honey Dew and can be grown where season is shorter. Very prolific, long keeping variety of high quality pkt. 10c
Honey Dew (Green Fleshed)	115	Broad-oval, 7 to 8 in. long. Thick, light green flesh. Fine-grained, delicious. May be picked before fully ripe and stored in cool place pkt. 10c
WATERMELON		
Citron (Red Seeded)	95	Round; green with irregular stripes. Flesh white, firm. For preserves and candied fruit. Not to eat uncooked pkt. 10c
Dixie Queen (White Seeded Cuban Queen)	85	Nearly round, light green striped with darker green. Deep red flesh, crisp and sweet. Fruits often weigh 40 to 50 pounds. Excellent for home gardens. Much used in South pkt. 10c
Early Kansas	80	Distinctly early. Fruits nearly round, large, and of excellent quality. Seeds large and reddish. Popular in mid-west for shipping pkt. 10c
Ferry's Peerless	85	Medium size, round to oval. Flesh bright scarlet, very sweet. White seeds. Highest quality very early melon. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Florida Giant	95	Fruits nearly round, dark green. Flesh bright red, firm, of excellent quality. Large seeds mottled dark brown pkt. 10c
Harris' Earliest	80	Medium size, nearly round. Flesh bright scarlet, sweet, tender. Seeds black. Particularly satisfactory in North because of earliness pkt. 10c
Irish Grey	90	Fruits large and oblong, with very hard rind. Flesh bright red and of good quality. Seeds white. Especially valuable for distant shipping pkt. 10c
Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo	85	Long oval. Weight 25 to 30 lbs. Rich red, very sweet flesh. White seeds pkt. 10c
Klondike, Black Seeded	85	Similar to brown seeded strain but a trifle smaller and earlier and has small black seeds pkt. 10c
Klondike, Brown Seeded	85	Oblong. Uniform dark green. Flesh deep pink. Delicious flavor. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Klondike, Striped	85	Much the same as brown seeded strain, but fruits are striped. Extensively used in California for market pkt. 10c
Stone Mountain or Dixie Belle	90	Nearly round; often weigh 60 to 80 lbs. in South. Flesh red, seeds white, tipped brown. Early enough so quite large fruits can be grown in North. Excellent quality pkt. 10c
Tom Watson	95	Large, long, green fruit. Flesh deep red; brown seeds. Special favorite in South pkt. 10c
Winter King and Queen	90	Round, smooth, pale to yellow green, faintly striped. Flesh crisp, sweet, of good quality. Will keep for several weeks properly stored pkt. 10c
Wonder (Improved Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo)	85	Comparatively new. Useful for home gardens. Large fruits often 22 in. long. pkt. 10c
MUSHROOM		
Pure Culture Spawn	5 to 10 wks.	Produced from the original spore cultures under the new French process, permitting indefinite reproduction. We use stock of the white variety generally preferred Brick Spawn: Weight about 1¼ lbs., enough to spawn about 10 sq. ft. Per brick 45c Bottle Spawn: Sufficient to spawn 40 sq. ft. \$1.25
MUSTARD		
Florida Broad Leaf	50	Leaves rounded, large, slightly crumpled, medium light green. Quick growing, remains in condition a long time pkt. 5c
Large, Smooth Leaved	50	Large, smooth, green leaves borne well above ground. Preferred by many because more easily prepared for table than rough-leaved varieties pkt. 5c
Southern Giant Curled (Long Standing)	60	Leaves large, light yellowish-green, much frilled. Highly valued in South because of vigorous growth, hardiness, and good quality pkt. 5c
Tendergreen or Spinach-mustard	45	Narrow, spoon-shaped leaves of dark green. Rapid growth pkt. 5c
OKRA or GUMBO		
Clemson Spineless	60	Plants 3½ to 4 ft. tall. Pods rich green, straight, moderately ridged, and of high quality. Remarkably uniform. All-America Silver Medal, 1939 pkt. 5c
Dwarf Long Pod Green	55	Long, fluted, dark green pods. Pods remain in fine condition a long time pkt. 5c
Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod	60	Pods 4 to 5 in. long, deep green, slightly corrugated. Early and prolific. Very tender pkt. 5c
White Velvet	60	Long, smooth white pods. Tender until nearly full size. A favorite in the South pkt. 5c
ONION, RED		
Red Wethersfield	100	Large, flattened, thick bulbs. Flesh purplish-white. Early maturing. Heavy producer even in poor soils. The most popular red onion pkt. 10c

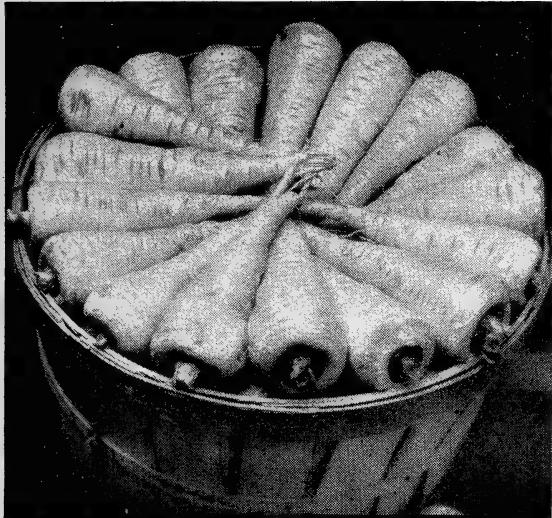
Enjoy Vegetables for Many Months



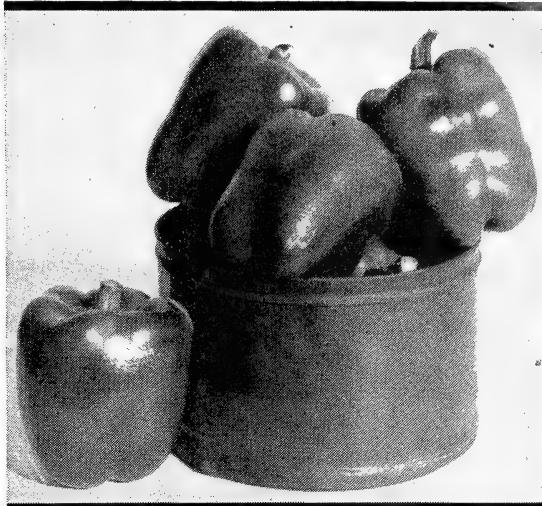
A small home garden in the early stages. A border of flowers adds to its attractiveness

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
ONION, RED (Cont.) <i>Southport Red Globe</i>	110	Medium to large, globe-shaped. Medium early. Popular. One of best keepers pkt. 10c
ONION, WHITE <i>Bunching</i>	60	Crisp, white, mild. Suitable for spring appetizer. Fine for cooking when larger grown pkt. 10c
<i>Crystal White Wax</i>	95	Early flat onion, sweet and mild. Used for early shipment in Southwest pkt. 10c
<i>Evergreen Bunching</i>	60	Profitable home or market garden variety for young or bunching onions. Produces 4 to 6 useful shoots from single seed first season pkt. 10c
Mammoth Silver King	95	Bulbs 4 to 5 in. diameter. Flat. Midseason in maturity. Mild in flavor Crop failed
Queen	93	Early market and pickling variety. Bulbs medium small. Pure white. Round when young, flat when grown. Mild and sweet Crop failed
Southport White Globe	110	Large size; medium early; firm; mild. Abundant yield. Our strain is unsurpassed in uniformity of shape and color pkt. 10c
White Lisbon	75	Grown as early bunching onion. When mature, the round white bulbs are almost 3 inches in diameter Crop failed
White Portugal (American Silverskin)	100	Pure white; very sweet, mild flavor. Early maturing. A favorite for green onions, for use in salads, and later for cooking pkt. 10c
White Sweet Spanish	110	Like original Sweet Spanish except color is white. Globe shaped pkt. 10c
ONION, YELLOW <i>Australlian Brown</i>	100	Standard market variety of notably long keeping quality. Bulbs flattened globe. Thick, chestnut brown skin. Flavor strong. Our introduction pkt. 10c
<i>Brigham Yellow Globe</i>	110	Very solid. Globe-shaped. Grown from selected bulbs of original strain pkt. 10c
<i>Early Yellow Globe</i>	100	Excellent globe-shaped variety. Ten days earlier than Southport Yellow Globe pkt. 10c
<i>Ebenezer</i>	100	Large, somewhat flattened. Leading variety for onion sets pkt. 10c
<i>Southport Yellow Globe</i>	110	Large, uniformly globe-shaped. Flesh white, crisp, mild. Medium early. We highly recommend this for general home garden planting pkt. 10c
Sweet Bermuda	95	Medium to large, flattened. White flesh, mild and sweet. Needs long season to produce finest bulbs pkt. 10c
Sweet Spanish	115	Globe-shaped. Often weigh 2 lbs. Deliciously mild. For largest onions start seed early indoors and transplant later outside pkt. 10c
Yellow Globe Danvers	105	Medium to large globe-shaped. White flesh, crisp, mild. Early maturing. Highly recommended for home gardens pkt. 10c
PARSLEY		
<i>Champion Moss Curled (Extra Triple Curled)</i>	75	Dark green, tightly curled leaves. Unusually decorative for table use pkt. 10c
<i>Double Curled</i>	75	Rich deep green, finely curled leaves pkt. 10c
<i>Evergreen</i>	70	Large dense dark green foliage. More resistant to frost than other varieties. All-America Award, 1940. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Hamburg Thick Rooted	90	Root resembles parsnip. Use for flavoring soups and stews. Store in sand for winter pkt. 10c
Paramount	85	Very uniform, triple curled. Plants 12 inches tall. All-America Award, 1935. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Plain or Single	80	Leaves deeply cut, flat, dark green. Excellent for seasoning; not so good for garnishing pkt. 10c
PARSNIP		
<i>Hollow Crown, Thick Shoulder</i>	130	Roots 18 to 20 in. long. Skin smooth, white. Flesh tender. Best and most popular variety in cultivation pkt. 10c
<i>Smooth White</i>	130	Long roots of excellent flavor. Will keep through winter without protection. Our introduction pkt. 10c
<i>Short Thick</i>	100	About half the size of Hollow Crown and at least a month earlier. Splendid garden variety. Our introduction pkt. 10c

from a Well-Planned Garden



Parsnip, Hollow Crown—leave some of the roots in the ground over winter to dig in spring



Pepper, Oakview Wonder—a blocky type—excellent for stuffing and baking

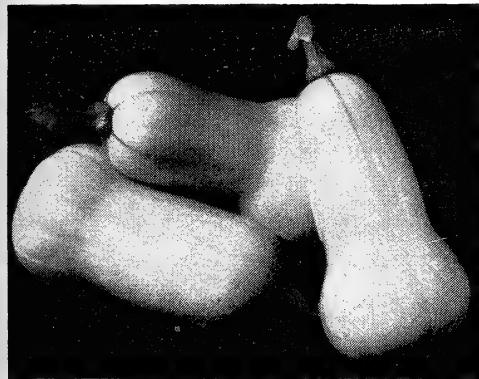
Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
PEAS, FIRST EARLY		
Alaska, Wilt Resistant	58	Vines $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. tall. Plump pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Extremely early. Give vines support when possible carton 10c
American Wonder,	60	Vines 12 to 14 in. tall. Pods plump, straight. Very productive. Important, early dwarf pea for home gardens. Same as Nott's Excelsior carton 10c
Gradus	62	Vines 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall. Pods 4 in. long. Peas large. Early large-podded pole pea. Splendid quality carton 10c
Hundredfold	65	Large pods, nearly 4 in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Vines 18 to 20 in. tall. Pods borne singly. For home, market garden, shipping carton 10c
Laxton's Progress	60	Abundant dark green pods, 4 in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Largest of dwarf peas. Vines 18 to 22 in. tall. Very uniform in size, growth, and maturity. Our introduction carton 10c
Little Marvel	64	Thrifty vines, 18 to 20 in. tall. Very plump 3-inch pods. Unsurpassed in quality and productivity for home gardens carton 10c
Morse's Progress No. 9	60	Improved strain of Laxton's Progress developed and introduced by us. Pods slightly larger and darker green. Definitely wilt resistant pkt. 10c
Premium Gem	62	Vines 18 in. tall. Plump pods $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Good home garden variety carton 10c
Thomas Laxton	60	Vines $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. tall. Pods 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Large, tender peas. Unexcelled flavor; sweetness retained until peas begin to harden carton 10c
World's Record	57	An improved earlier Gradus. Pods $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, wide, pointed at end carton 10c
PEAS, MIDSEASON		
Alderman	75	Vines $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. tall. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Splendid dark-podded pea of Telephone type carton 10c
Bliss' Everbearing	72	Vines 30 in. tall. Pods 3 in. long. Peas large, sweet, marrowy in texture and flavor. Long bearing carton 10c
Dwarf Telephone or Daisy	75	Vines about 2 ft. tall; otherwise resembles Telephone. Splendid uniform stock, developed by us carton 10c
Giant Stride (Wilt Resistant)	75	Vines about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall. Large pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, pointed, plump. Good shipping variety carton 10c
Morse's Market	70	New large podded pea. Vines 24 to 30 in. tall. Pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fine to plant with early peas for succession. Our introduction carton 10c
Morse's No. 60 (Wilt Resistant)	73	Improved Giant Stride type. Vines about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall. Pods large, well-filled, often $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, medium dark green; usually 9 to 11 peas of excellent quality. Our introduction carton 10c
Telephone (Dark Podded)	75	Vines $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. tall. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. One of best for home and market garden carton 10c
Wisconsin Perfection	71	Vines nearly 3 ft. tall. Pods in pairs, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; plump. Peas medium size. Canning variety. Improved wilt resistant variety of McLean's Advance carton 10c
PEAS, LATE		
Improved Stratagem or Potlatch*	77	Vines $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall. Large pods of Telephone type. Desirable for succession crop carton 10c
Large White Marrowfat	82	Vines 5 ft. tall. Pods very plump. Peas have rich marrowy flavor. Grown extensively for dry use carton 10c
PEAS, EDIBLE POD		
Dwarf Gray Sugar (Wilt Resistant)	65	Vines 32 to 36 in. tall. Abundant pods $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Color pale green. Quality excellent carton 10c
Melting Sugar	72	Vines 4 to 5 ft. tall. Abundant broad pods, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Rich flavor. To be cooked, pods and all, like snap beans carton 10c

Varieties in the Ferry Display

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
PEPPER, SWEET California Wonder	72	Vigorous plants. Many blocky fruits with thick, crisp, mild, juicy flesh. Outstanding for stuffing and serving whole pkt. 10c
Harris' Early Giant	63	Good early variety for northern growing. Fruits large, 4½ in. long by 3½ in. through, very slightly tapered pkt. 10c
Oakview Wonder	63	Earlier, more productive strain of California Wonder. Blocky shape. Thick walls. Excellent pkt. 10c
Pimiento Ruby King	75	Medium size, cone-shaped. Especially good canning variety pkt. 10c
Sweet Yellow	65	Large, 4½ to 5 in. long, slightly tapered. Flesh thick, sweet, mild. Approved by many home gardeners because of earliness and fine quality pkt. 10c
World Beater (Sweet Bull Nose type)	60	The largest yellow pepper. Pale yellow flesh. Very mild and sweet. Blocky shape pkt. 10c
	70	Fruits 5 in. long by 3½ in. diameter. Flesh mild. Walls thick. One of best large peppers pkt. 10c
PEPPER, HOT Anaheim	78	Late. Particularly adapted to culture in South. Fruits 6 to 8 in. long; about 1 in. through; tapered. Mildly pungent pkt. 10c
Bell or Bull Nose	55	Medium sized blocky fruits. Flesh mild, ribs pungent. Our stock superior in uniformity of size, shape, earliness pkt. 10c
Hungarian Yellow Wax	60	Waxy yellow fruits, 6 to 7 in. long, 2 in. diameter, slightly crumpled, tapering, and pointed. Larger and thicker-fleshed than other hot varieties. Fine for canning pkt. 10c
Long Red Cayenne	70	Strong pungent fruits, 4 in. long, 1 in. thick, twisted and pointed. Especially good for drying pkt. 10c
Red Chili	85	Bushy plants. Small tapering fruits about 2 in. long, bright red, very hot. Chiefly for making pepper sauce. Needs long season for growing pkt. 10c
PUMPKIN Green Striped Cushaw	115	Crooknecked, 18 to 20 in. long. Weight 10 to 15 lbs. Flesh rather coarse but sweet. Popular in South pkt. 10c
Large Yellow (Connecticut Field)	120	Fruits weigh about 20 lbs. Rich deep orange-yellow. Double-purpose pumpkin. Excellent for pies and good for stock feed pkt. 10c
Mammoth King	120	The largest pumpkin ever introduced. Has yielded 100 tons to acre. Very thick flesh pkt. 10c
Pie or Winter Luxury	110	Small, nearly round. Weight about 8½ lbs. Flesh creamy yellow, thick, sweet, finely flavored pkt. 10c
Sugar or New England Pie	115	Fruits weigh about 7 lbs. Thick flesh of rich orange. Fine sweet flavor. The right size for home use. Keeps well pkt. 10c
Sweet Cheese or Kentucky Field	120	Largely grown in South for canning and stock feed. Fruits very large, flattened pkt. 10c
RADISH Crimson Giant	29	Crisp, mild. Perfect condition until nearly 2 in. diameter. Largest of the early round radishes pkt. 5c
Early Scarlet Globe	23	Bright carmine-red. Oval shape. Flesh crisp and mild until nearly an inch in diameter. Most desirable early table radish. Best before fully grown pkt. 5c
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped	25	Upper part rich red; lower part snow-white. Turnip shape. Reach 1½ in. diameter before becoming pithy pkt. 5c
French Breakfast	25	Oblong, blunt. Rich scarlet with white base. Good quality pkt. 5c
Icicle	30	Pure white. About 6 in. long, 1 inch thick. Small tops. Most crisp and tender of all radishes. A great favorite pkt. 5c
Long Scarlet	29	Bright carmine-red. Smooth tender skin. Mild crisp flesh. About 6 in. long. Easy to pull because upper part is out of ground pkt. 5c
Sparkler	25	Deep turnip shape. Bright scarlet with white tip pkt. 5c
White Strasburg	40	Roots 5 inches long; tapered; smooth; white; firm. Crisp, mild summer radish pkt. 5c
RADISH, WINTER Chinese Rose Winter (Scarlet China Winter)	50	Deep rose-red. Roots 4 to 5 in. long. Flesh white, crisp, mildly pungent. Attractive and of fine quality pkt. 5c
Chinese White Winter (Celestial)	55	Clear white. Slightly oval to blunt base; 6 to 9 in. long. Not so pungent as most winter varieties pkt. 5c
Round Black Spanish	55	Globe-shaped, 3½ to 4 in. diameter. Skin black, flesh white, crisp, pungent. Desirable for winter storing pkt. 5c
RHUBARB (Pie Plant)		
Crimson Winter	2 yrs.	Long bearing. Fine flavor. Tender and sweet. Very popular in California pkt. 10c
Victoria	2 yrs.	Straight crimson stalks. Delicious flavor. Excellent for home gardens pkt. 10c
Rhubarb Roots (Victoria)	2 yrs.	(See description above) Ask Your Dealer for Prices
ROQUETTE	40	Leaves resemble radish but are smoother. Used for salads. Pungent odor pkt. 10c
SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER Mammoth Sandwich Island	150	Large, uniform, smooth white roots. Desirable winter vegetable. Store in cool cellar pkt. 10c
SORREL Large Leaved French	60	Large pale green leaves of fine quality. Appetizing when well grown and cooked like spinach pkt. 10c

are Suited to Your Locality

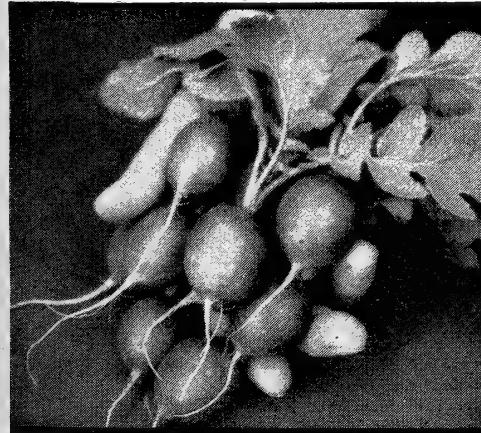
Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
SPINACH		
Giant Thick-Leaved (Nobel)	43	Medium green leaves of large size, slightly crumpled in center. Largest spinach in cultivation. Excellent for home gardens pkt. 10c
Juliana	50	Leaves deep green, much blistered. Compact growth. Ideal to plant for succession with earlier variety pkt. 10c
King of Denmark	48	Intermediate between smooth-leaved and blistered varieties pkt. 10c
Long Standing Bloomsdale	45	Dark green leaves, crumpled, rounded. Remains in condition a long time without bolting to seed pkt. 10c
New Zealand (Tetragonia)	55	Groups of small fleshy leaves, tender and delicious when cooked. Ideal for summer use; endures heat and thrives in most soils pkt. 10c
Old Dominion (Blight Resistant)	40	Large dark green heavily crumpled leaves. Long standing. Used mostly for an early spring crop pkt. 10c
Prickly Seeded (Dark Green)	45	Large plant. Many rounded, thick, dark green leaves. Well-adapted to fall planting where winters are mild. Standard canning variety pkt. 10c
Savoy-Leaved or Bloomsdale	40	Deep green leaves, large and blistered. Standard very early spinach pkt. 10c
Viking	45	Large, dark green smooth leaves with short petioles. Fine quality. Very desirable for shipping and canning pkt. 10c
Virginia Savoy (Blight Resistant)	40	Similar to Savoy-Leaved or Bloomsdale. Used principally in sections where mosaic occurs pkt. 10c
SQUASH, SUMMER		
Early Bush Scallop, Green Type (Benning's)	50	Convenient size for shipping. Popular on West Coast. Light green when young; creamy white when mature. Retains green color long time pkt. 10c
Early Prolific Straightneck	50	Straight, smooth fruits. Delicate creamy color. Vines produce abundantly. Peak of perfection in summer squash. Our introduction, All-America Gold Medal 1938. pkt. 10c
Early White Bush Scallop (Patty Pan)	50	Bushy plants. Creamy white, flattened fruits, scalloped on edges. One of most popular white varieties for home use pkt. 10c



Squash, Butternut—an excellent new variety which is universally well-liked



Tomato, Marglobe—a wealth of meaty fruits of superior flavor



Radish, Early Scarlet Globe—uniform oval roots, attractive and appetizing



Spinach, Long Standing Bloomsdale—one of the best for home gardens

Try a Ferry-Morse Strain

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
SQUASH, SUMMER (Cont.)		
Cocozelle	65	Dark green marbled with yellow and light green. Flesh pale green, thick, firm, tender. Best for eating when 6 to 8 in. long pkt. 10c
Cucuzzi (Edible Gourd)	60	Slender fruits become about 2 ft. long. Light green when young. Thick tender flesh. Prepare like summer squash. A delicacy in Italian gardens pkt. 10c
Dark Green Zucchini	65	Smooth, cylindrical, dark green fruits. Use when young, sliced and cooked with skin on pkt. 10c
Zucchini	65	Color light green with grayish mottling; otherwise similar to Cocozelle pkt. 10c
Summer Crookneck	60	Bright yellow, warted. Flesh pale cream, firm, tender. Good early variety for home planting pkt. 10c
SQUASH, WINTER		
Banana	105	18 to 24 in. long, 7 in. diameter. Skin gray-blue. Flesh deep yellow, dry, sweet. Free from fiber or stringiness. Fine for pies pkt. 10c
Blue Hubbard	105	Similar to original Hubbard, but with blue-gray shell pkt. 10c
Boston Marrow	95	Large fruits, irregularly oval. Hard orange skin. Used as substitute for pie pumpkin pkt. 10c
Butternut	100	Early maturing winter variety. Fruits 10 to 12 in. long and 4 to 5 in. in diameter at bowl-shaped end. Dry yellow flesh. Excellent for baking and pies. Stores well pkt. 15c
Delicious	103	Heart-shaped, dark green. Weight 8 to 10 lbs. Bright yellow flesh. Rich flavor. Keeps well pkt. 10c
Golden Delicious	103	Valuable canning variety because of high starch content. Color bright orange pkt. 10c
Hubbard	105	Round, warted, dark green. Weight 12 to 14 lbs. Thick, bright yellow flesh. Fine flavor. Most widely grown of any winter squash pkt. 10c
Royal Acorn	90	A strain of Table Queen with a high percentage of fruits of larger size than the original. Fruits dull dark green. Keeps well pkt. 10c
Table Queen or Des Moines	80	Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed. Flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves pkt. 10c
Warted Hubbard	110	Slightly larger than true Hubbard. Excellent quality pkt. 10c
SUNFLOWER		
Mammoth Russian		Enormous heads, 12 to 20 in. diameter. Seed good for poultry feeding. Soil and culture same as for corn pkt. 10c
SWISS CHARD (Spinach Beet; Sea kale)		
Fordhook Giant	60	Large crumpled dark green leaves with broad white midrib pkt. 10c
Large Ribbed Dark Green	60	Leaves slightly crumpled. Stems and midribs broad and thick. Superior flavor. Strip leaves from midribs and cook separately pkt. 10c
Lucullus, Dark Green	60	Plant erect. Fleshy crumpled leaves of rich deep green. Makes very choice greens pkt. 10c
Rhubarb Chard	60	Attractive new variety. Leaves dark green with red veining; stems and midrib deep crimson. Highly recommended for home gardens pkt. 10c
TAMPALA		
TOBACCO		
Connecticut Seed Leaf	120	Hardy cigar variety. Adapted for growing in central and northern states pkt. 10c
Havana	120	Much used for cigar wrappers. Leaf very thin and of fine texture pkt. 10c
White Burley (Root rot resistant)	120	A favorite for plug fillers and wrappers pkt. 10c
TOMATO		
Bison	60	Plants small, compact, productive. Fruits globe-shaped, scarlet. Extra early; especially bred for northern United States pkt. 10c
Bonny Best	73	Bright deep scarlet. Medium large, smooth, firm. Splendid general purpose tomato pkt. 10c
Break O'Day	70	Medium to large globe-shaped. Very productive. Our own strain reselected from the original. Wilt resistant pkt. 10c
Chalk's Early Jewel	75	Large scarlet fruits. Thick solid flesh, few seeds. Ripens early and continues through long season pkt. 10c
Dwarf Champion or Tree	78	Purplish-pink fruits of medium size. Plants dwarf and tree-like. Needs no training; can use where space is limited pkt. 10c
Earliana	64	Fruits medium size, deep scarlet. Vines small. Particularly desirable for home gardens pkt. 10c
Golden Queen	83	Large, firm, smooth, bright golden yellow. Best large yellow tomato. Slice with red variety for contrast pkt. 10c
Greater Baltimore	83	Similar to Stone. Particularly valuable for canning pkt. 10c
Grothen's Globe	70	Deep scarlet fruits, free from objectionable yellow about stem end. Wilt resistant. Becoming popular in some sections for shipping pkt. 10c
Gulf State Market	77	Purplish-pink, large, globe-shaped. Especially popular in South. Withstands drought well. Our introduction pkt. 10c
John Baer	73	Similar to Bonny Best but often a few days earlier pkt. 10c
Jubilee	80	Vigorous plants produce a heavy yield of large, smooth, round fruits, rich orange in color. Flavor mild and non-acid. Equally desirable for the table, canning, and juice. All-America Award pkt. 10c
June Pink	65	Similar to Earliana in every way except color. Best extra-early purplish-pink variety pkt. 10c
Livingston's Globe	81	Large, purplish-pink, globe-shaped. Somewhat uneven in size but very smooth. Heavy producer pkt. 10c
Marglobe	75	Uniform, deep scarlet, globe-shaped. Heavily productive. Long bearing. Resistant to wilt and nailhead rust. Excellent for home gardens pkt. 10c
McGee	65	Pink-fruited, nearly round, smooth. Vines small. Early garden favorite pkt. 10c
Michigan State Forcing	80	Recently developed at Michigan State College. One of the best forcing tomatoes pkt. 10c

of Your Favorite Vegetable

Name	Days to Table Size	Description—Points You Want to Know—Prices
TOMATO (Cont.)		
Morse's Special Early No. 498	63	Nearly globe-shaped. Bright scarlet. In season with Earliana. Very productive. Mainly used in northern and western states. Our introduction pkt. 10c
Norton	85	Wilt resistant strain developed out of Stone pkt. 10c
Or Heart	100	Heart-shaped, rosy-pink, solid-fleshed, few seeds. Many home gardeners are enthusiastic about this mild variety pkt. 10c
Pearson Improved	80	Bright scarlet. Large smooth fruits. Prolific. Especially adapted to California and the South; too late for North pkt. 10c
Ponderosa or Beefsteak	90	Extremely large, fleshy, very mild. Deep purplish-pink. One of best for home use pkt. 10c
Pritchard (Scarlet Topper)	75	Deep scarlet, globe-shaped. Plants self-pruning, wilt-resistant. Excellent all-purpose, home garden tomato pkt. 10c
Rutgers	73	Recent development of New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Fruits medium to large. Highly recommended for canning and tomato juice pkt. 10c
Stokesdale	70	New, second-early, globe-shaped tomato. Round, scarlet fruits. Useful for home garden, market, and canning pkt. 10c
Stone	85	Bright deep scarlet. Large, smooth, solid, nearly round. Unsurpassed for slicing and canning. Very popular late variety pkt. 10c
Supreme Marglobe	75	Our own development. We recommend this as the finest stock of Marglobe in size and uniformity of fruits pkt. 10c
Victor	65	Smooth, round, deep scarlet fruits about 3 inches in diameter. Recommended as first early variety for home gardens and early market. Introduced by Michigan State College. All-America Award winner pkt. 10c
TOMATO—SMALL FRUITED		
Red Cherry	75	Fruits small, round, rich deep red pkt. 10c
Red Pear	75	Fruits 2 in. long. Pear-shaped. Bright red pkt. 10c
San Marzano (Large Fruited)	70	Our selection of an Italian variety highly valued for paste and powder. Bright scarlet oval fruits; few seeds. Bred for large size and firmness. About 4 inches long. Used by canners for "solid pack" pkt. 10c
Yellow Husk or Ground Cherry	90	Small, round yellow fruits enclosed in papery husks. Not a true tomato pkt. 10c
Yellow Pear	75	Fruits two inches long; pear-shaped pkt. 10c
Yellow Plum	75	Fruits oval, two inches long, clear deep yellow pkt. 10c
TURNIP, WHITE FLESHEDED		
Cow Horn or Long White	65	Tapered, slightly crooked, 12 to 15 in. long. Chiefly grown for stock. Mild, sweet, tender for table when young pkt. 5c
Early Purple Top Strap-Leaved	45	Roots flattened; purplish-red above, white below. Flesh white, tender. Important early home garden variety Carton 15c; pkt. 5c
Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved	45	Roots flattened. Entirely white. Mild. Extensively used for table pkt. 5c
Extra Early Purple Top Milan	40	Roots flattened, becoming 4 in. across. Purplish-red above, white below. Flesh white, fine-grained, mild pkt. 5c
Extra Early White Milan	40	All white. Otherwise same as Extra Early Purple Top Milan pkt. 5c
Large White Globe (Norfolk)	75	Large globular roots, 4 to 5 in. or more diameter. Chiefly grown for stock feed; young roots good for table use pkt. 5c
Purple Top White Globe	55	Globe-shaped. Purplish-red above, white below. Flesh white, tender. Most popular variety for general use. Our strain outstandingly uniform Carton 15c; pkt. 5c
Shogoin (for Greens)	42	Large edible leaves and roots of splendid quality. Especially desirable because of ability to withstand aphids pkt. 5c
Snowball	40	Attractive, medium-sized turnip. Clear white. Fine grained, sweet, tender pkt. 5c
Southern Prize	60	Two-purpose variety. Abundance of leaves for greens and large top-shaped edible roots pkt. 5c
White Egg	55	Egg-shaped, smooth, white. Half of root above ground. Splendid home garden variety pkt. 5c
TURNIP, YELLOW FLESHEDED		
Large Amber Globe	75	Large globular roots chiefly grown for stock pkt. 5c
Orange Jelly or Golden Ball	60	Globe-shaped. Skin smooth. Flesh yellow, fine-grained. Good quality. Delicate flavor pkt. 5c
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen	75	Roots large, globular. High quality. Splendid keeper pkt. 5c
TURNIP GREENS		
Seven Top	45	Leaf shoots tender. Roots inedible. Widely used in South for greens and stock grazing pkt. 5c
RUTABAGA or SWEDE		
American Purple Top (Improved Long Island)	90	Globe-shaped. Large creamy yellow, crisp, solid. One of most satisfactory for both table and stock feed Carton 15c; pkt. 5c
Laurentian	90	Neckless. Large globular roots of creamy yellow with purple top. Excellent keeper pkt. 10c
Monarch or Tankard	95	Large roots with small necks and tops. Roots purplish-red above, yellow below pkt. 5c
Sweet Perfection White	90	White-fleshed variety, desirable for table use. Yields better than yellow varieties pkt. 5c

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Herbs for Flavor and Fragrance

Common Name	Botanical Name	See "Key to Symbols"	Ht.	Suggestions—Prices
Anise	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	h-A	14 in.	Seeds used for flavoring bread, cake, cookies, and candy Pkt. 10c
Balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	h-P	1½ ft.	Leaves have a lemony, minty fragrance and give a fine flavor to fruit Crop failed
Basil, Sweet	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	h-A	1 ft.	Spicy, flower-like tasting leaves, delicious in green salads, tomato and cheese dishes and soups Pkt. 10c
Borage	<i>Borage officinalis</i>	h-A	12-18 in.	Leaves and flowers used in cold drinks and to garnish salads Pkt. 10c
Caraway	<i>Carum carvi</i>	h-B	1 to 2 ft.	Seeds used for flavoring cake, cookies, bread, cheese, baked apples Pkt. 10c
Chervil	<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>	h-A	10 in.	Leaves used like parsley for flavoring and garnishing Pkt. 10c
Chives (See page 35)				
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	h-A	2½ ft.	Seeds used in candy and to disguise taste of medicine Pkt. 10c
Dill, Mammoth	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	h-A	2 to 3 ft.	Seeds and leaves famous for use in dill pickles Pkt. 10c
Fennel, Sweet	<i>Foeniculum officinale</i>	h-B	2 to 4 ft.	Fresh tender stems eaten raw like celery or in salads; seeds flavor candy and medicines Pkt. 10c
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	h-P	1 to 3 ft.	Leaves and juice of flowering tops flavor cough sirups and candies Pkt. 10c
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	h-P	1½ ft.	Often planted near bee hives to give fine taste to honey Pkt. 10c
Lavender	<i>Lavandula spica</i>	h-P	2 ft.	Dried flowers used to scent linens Crop failed
Marjoram, Sweet	<i>Origanum marjorana</i>	t-P used as annual	2 ft.	Young tender leaves good in salads and to flavor soups. Makes a pretty pot plant Pkt. 10c
Parsley	<i>Petroselinum sativum</i>	h-B	10 in.	Leaves add distinctive seasoning to many dishes cooked and uncooked (See page 40 for varieties)
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	t-P used as annual	2 to 4 ft.	Fragrant odor and warm, pungent taste make this an acceptable seasoning for meats and soups Crop failed
Rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	h-P	16 in. to 2 ft.	Bitter herb, to be used sparingly for seasoning Crop failed
Saffron	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	h-A	1 to 3 ft.	The yellow, thistle-like flowers picked while in full bloom are used for coloring and flavoring Pkt. 10c
Sage, Broad Leaf	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	h-P	14 to 16 in.	Gray-leaved plant with blue flowers. A great favorite in meat and poultry dressings Pkt. 10c
Savory, Summer	<i>Satureja hortensis</i>	h-A	8 to 10 in.	Leaves and flowering tops popular in dressings, boiled with peas and snap beans, used with other herbs in salads and as flavoring for many meat dishes.
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	h-P	8 to 10 in.	Sharp, aromatic flavor good in combination with other herbs in salads, sandwiches, etc. Crop failed
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	h-P	3 to 5 ft.	Next to rue, the bitterest of all herbs. Chiefly used in medicines Pkt. 10c

Ferry-Morse Lawn Grass Seed for Many Uses

Seed should be sown early in spring or in fall, at the rate of 1 pound to every 150 to 400 square feet, depending on variety. Make the surface fine and smooth by raking. In spring, sow the seed as early as possible, preferably just before a shower, as this will push the seed far enough into the ground to cover it sufficiently. In fall, sow before the autumn rains, early enough so that the young grass can become established before cold weather.

ASTORIA BENT (*Agrostis capillaris var. Astoriana*) Spreads from underground rootstocks. Helpful for binding light or sandy soils when given special watering and rolling.

CHEWING'S FESCUE (*Festuca rubra fallax*) Valuable because of ability to thrive on light sandy soils and in shady locations.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*) The basis of general lawn grass mixtures. Permanent. Fine-leaved. Starts early in spring. Forms close turf.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium perenne*) Valuable for producing a green lawn quickly. Much used in mild climates.

RED TOP (Fancy) (*Agrostis alba*) Generally used with Blue Grass. At its best in late summer when Blue Grass is past its prime.

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW (*Poa trivialis*) An excellent grass for shady locations.

SEASIDE BENT (*Agrostis maritima*) Stoloniferous. Provides mat-like, smooth, uniform turf. Much used for golf courses.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER Valuable addition to other lawn grasses because of quick growth and creeping habit.

FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS. Adapted to general lawn purposes. Superior mixture of best and cleanest grades of seed.

EXTRA FINE MIXED. For a beautiful close turf. Each variety has a different period of luxuriant growth for keeping lawn in excellent condition all summer.

SHADY LAWN MIXTURE. Excellent selection of fine grasses which thrive in shade of trees or buildings.

Specially Adapted to West Coast

EXPOSITION PARK MIXTURE. A blend of the best lawn grasses carefully prepared for Southern California or similar climatic conditions. Forms a fine, smooth, closely matted turf needing only moderate watering.

MORSE'S CALIFORNIA LAWN MIXTURE. (No white clover or rye grass.) Contains only finest-leaved grasses to make a good, perennially green turf. For general use.

MORSE'S GOLDEN GATE PARK LAWN MIXTURE. Contains most hardy and resistant grasses to endure much trampling. Includes very little white clover.

Ask Your Dealer for Prices

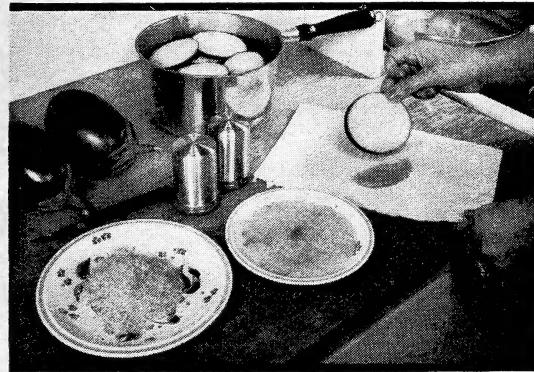
Try These Cooking Hints on Ferry-Morse Vegetables Fresh from Your Garden

If interested in other suggestions, send for folder "21 Ways to Enjoy the Vegetables You Grow"



BROCCOLI WITH BUTTERED CRUMBS → (Variety—Green Sprouting)

Cook broccoli upright in a deep kettle or asparagus cooker because the heads become tender sooner than the stems when submerged in water. Use only a little water and have it boiling and salted when the broccoli goes in. Cover. Stalks and heads should be tender in about 15 minutes; the water should be nearly boiled away. *Never* cook broccoli until it becomes mushy or falls into pieces. Brown a cup of soft coarse bread crumbs in three tablespoons melted butter or margarine. Sprinkle over the broccoli just before serving.

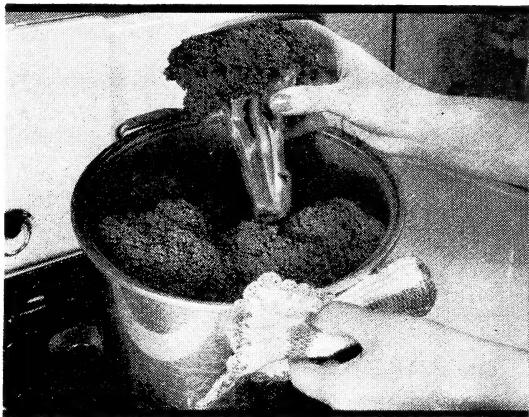


BAKED SUMMER SQUASH → (Variety—Early Prolific Straightneck)

Cut in half lengthwise young squash of uniform size about seven inches long. Do not remove skins. Cook in boiling salted water until slightly tender (10 to 15 minutes). Remove, drain, and scoop out center with a spoon, leaving a shell about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Mash the scooped out part and season with a little finely minced green pepper and onion, salt and pepper to taste, and butter or cream. Fill the shells and cover the tops with buttered crumbs. Place in shallow pan and bake until crumbs are golden brown (about 20 minutes in a 375° oven). Serve $\frac{1}{2}$ squash to each person.

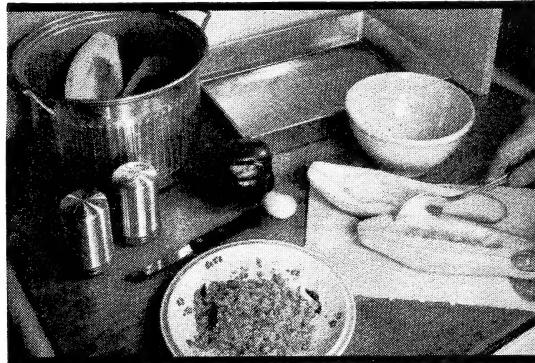
← SPICY STUFFED BEETS (Variety—Detroit Dark Red)

Boil medium sized beets until nearly done (about 50 minutes). Slip off the skins under cold water and cook a few minutes longer in spiced vinegar, sweetened or unsweetened. Remove from stove and let stand in the vinegar several hours or overnight. Drain. Hollow out centers with a small knife. Fill cavities with a mixture of finely cut cucumber, parsley, and a little minced onion or chives moistened with mayonnaise. Serve each beet in a lettuce cup on salad plate.



← ESCALLOPED EGGPLANT (Variety—Improved Large Purple)

Peel one medium sized eggplant thinly, cut into small pieces, and cook until tender (about 15 minutes) in a small amount of boiling salted water. Mash eggplant. Add one onion chopped, three or four large slices of bread broken into fairly small pieces, one egg beaten and mixed with two cups milk. Stir all together carefully and season to taste with salt and pepper. Pour into baking dish, sprinkle bread crumbs over top, and dot with butter. Bake about 45 minutes in a moderate oven (350° to 375°) until nicely browned. Serves 4 to 6. (Note: when peeling or cutting up eggplant put pieces in cold water until ready to use as air will turn them black. See illustration.)



Planting Chart for Vegetables

	QUANTITY NEEDED			DISTANCE	
	For 50 ft. of Row	To Sow an Acre	To Produce a Given No. of Plants	Apart in Row to Thin or Set Plants	Between Rows
Artichoke	1 pkt.	6 oz.	1 oz. to 500	18 to 24 in.	36 to 48 in.
Asparagus	1 pkt.	4 lbs.	1 oz. to 800	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.
Beans, Bush	2 cartons	60 lbs.		4 to 6 in.	18 to 24 in.
Beans, Pole	2 cartons	30 lbs.		6 to 8 in.	36 to 48 in.
Beet, Table	2 pkts.	8 to 15 lbs.		1 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Beet, Mangel and Sugar	2 pkts.	4 to 6 lbs.		3 to 6 in.	18 to 36 in.
Broccoli	1 pkt.	3 oz.	1 oz. to 5000	24 to 30 in.	24 to 40 in.
Brussels Sprouts	1 pkt.	3 oz.	1 oz. to 5000	18 to 24 in.	18 to 36 in.
Cabbage	1 pkt.	3 oz.	1 oz. to 5000	12 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Cardoon	1 pkt.	4 oz.		18 to 30 in.	18 to 30 in.
Carrot	2 pkts.	3 to 5 lbs.		1 to 3 in.	18 to 24 in.
Cauliflower	1 pkt.	4 oz.	1 oz. to 5000	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.
Celery	1 pkt.	4 oz.	1 oz. to 10000	4 to 8 in.	20 to 48 in.
Chicory	1 pkt.	4 lbs.		2 to 4 in.	18 to 36 in.
Collards	1 pkt.	4 oz.	1 oz. to 5000	12 to 18 in.	24 to 30 in.
Corn, Pop	2 cartons	6 lbs.		6 to 8 in.	36 to 48 in.
Corn, Sweet	1 carton	15 lbs.		6 to 8 in.	30 to 48 in.
Corn Salad	2 pkts.	10 lbs.		2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.
Cress	2 pkts.	10 lbs.		2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.
Cucumber	1 pkt.	2 lbs.		3 to 4 ft.	3 to 6 ft.
Dandelion	1 pkt.	5 lbs.		6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Dill	1 pkt.	5 lbs.		4 to 8 in.	18 to 36 in.
Egg Plant	1 pkt.	8 oz.	1 oz. to 2000	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.
Endive	1 pkt.	4 lbs.		8 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Fennel	1 pkt.	3 lbs.		4 to 6 in.	24 to 40 in.
Garlic	2 lbs.			3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.
Kale	2 pkts.	4 lbs.	1 oz. to 5000	8 to 12 in.	24 to 36 in.
Kohl Rabi	2 pkts.	4 lbs.		3 to 6 in.	24 to 30 in.
Leek	2 pkts.	4 lbs.		2 to 4 in.	12 to 42 in.
Lettuce, Head	2 pkts.	3 lbs.		8 to 10 in.	12 to 18 in.
Melon, Musk	1 pkt.	2 lbs.		2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Melon, Water	1 pkt.	4 lbs.		2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Mustard	2 pkts.	5 lbs.		4 to 8 in.	12 to 24 in.
Okra	2 pkts.	8 lbs.		18 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Onion	3 pkts.	5 lbs.		2 to 4 in.	18 to 30 in.
Onion (for sets)		40 to 80 lbs.		Not thinned	12 to 14 in.
Parsley	2 pkts.	3 lbs.		3 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Parsnip	2 pkts.	3 lbs.		3 to 6 in.	18 to 24 in.
Peas, Garden	1 carton	90 to 150 lbs.		1 to 3 in.	24 to 36 in.
Pepper	1 pkt.	8 oz.	1 oz. to 1000	15 to 18 in.	18 to 30 in.
Pumpkin	1 pkt.	3 to 4 lbs.		3 to 4 ft.	8 to 12 ft.
Radish	2 pkts.	10 to 12 lbs.		1 to 2 in.	12 to 18 in.
Rhubarb	1 pkt.	3 lbs.		18 to 24 in.	24 to 48 in.
Rutabaga	2 pkts.	2 to 4 lbs.		6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.
Sage	1 pkt.	4 to 5 lbs.		6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Salsify	2 pkts.	8 lbs.		2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Savory, Summer	2 pkts.	1 lb.		6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.
Sorrel	2 pkts.	5 lbs.		2 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.
Spinach	2 pkts.	10 to 12 lbs.		3 to 6 in.	12 to 18 in.
Squash, Summer	1 pkt.	4 lbs.		2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Squash, Winter	1 pkt.	2 lbs.		3 to 4 ft.	6 to 9 ft.
Sunflower	2 pkts.	8 lbs.		8 to 12 in.	3 to 6 ft.
Tomato	1 pkt.	4 oz.	1 oz. to 3000	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 7 ft.
Tobacco	1 pkt.	2 oz.	1 oz. to 5000	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Turnip	2 pkts.	1 to 2 lbs.		3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.

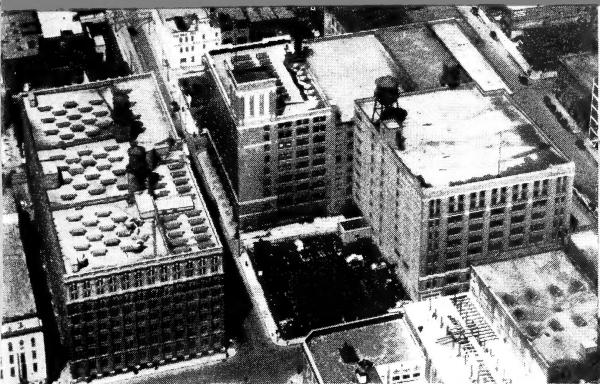
Number of Plants to the Acre at Given Distances

Dis. Apart	No. Plants	Dis. Apart	No. Plants	Dis. Apart	No. Plants
12 x 1 in	522,720	36 x 3 in	58,080	10 x 1 ft	4,356
12 x 3 in	174,240	36 x 12 in	14,520	10 x 6 ft	726
12 x 12 in	43,560	36 x 18 in	9,680	10 x 10 ft	435
16 x 1 in	392,040	36 x 24 in	7,260	12 x 1 ft	3,630
18 x 1 in	348,480	36 x 36 in	4,840	12 x 5 ft	736
18 x 3 in	116,160	42 x 42 in	12,446	12 x 12 ft	302
18 x 12 in	29,040	42 x 24 in	6,223	16 x 1 ft	2,722
18 x 18 in	19,360	42 x 36 in	4,148	16 x 16 ft	170
20 x 1 in	313,635	48 x 12 in	10,890		
20 x 20 in	15,681	48 x 18 in	7,790		
24 x 1 in	261,360	48 x 24 in	5,445		
24 x 18 in	15,520	48 x 30 in	4,356		
24 x 24 in	10,890	48 x 36 in	3,630		
30 x 1 in	209,088	48 x 48 in	2,723		
30 x 6 in	34,848	60 x 36 in	2,901		
30 x 12 in	17,424	60 x 48 in	2,178		
30 x 16 in	13,068	60 x 60 in	1,743		
30 x 20 in	10,454	8 x 1 ft	5,445		
30 x 24 in	8,712	8 x 3 ft	1,815		
30 x 30 in	6,970	8 x 8 ft	680		

Approximate Number of Feet of Row Per Acre at Given Distances

Dis. between rows	Feet of row
18 in	29,010
24 in	21,758
30 in	17,427
36 in	14,526
42 in	12,439
48 in	10,853

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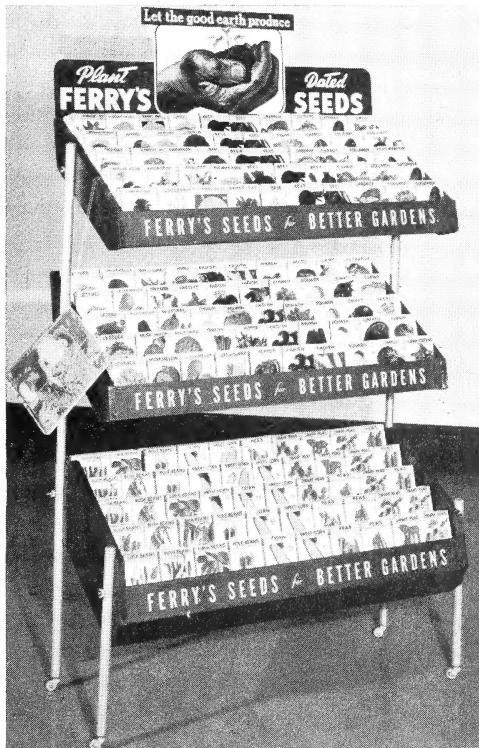


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A portion of the Ferry-Morse Seed Breeding Station near Detroit, Michigan.



Part of the Ferry-Morse headquarters farm at San Juan Bautista California, showing several seed crops

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